

PAPER MONEY

VOL. XXII No. 2
WHOLE No. 104

MARCH/APRIL
1983

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PUBLICATION
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF
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PAPER MONEY is published every other month beginning in January by The Society of Paper Money Collectors, 1211 N. DuPont Hwy., Dover, DE. Second class postage paid at Dover, DE 19901.

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Annual Membership dues in SPMC are \$12. Individual copies of current issues, \$2.00.

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PAPER MONEY

Official Bimonthly Publication of
The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

Vol. XXII No. 2 Whole No. 104 MAR/APR 1983

ISSN 0031-1162

BARBARA R. MUELLER, *Editor*

225 S. Fischer Ave. Jefferson, WI 53549 414-674-5239

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1929 1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

BY
M. OWEN WARNS
NLG

SUPPLEMENT XII Additions to the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues previously reported



UNCOMMON TYPE-II \$100 NOTE SURFACES

The First National Bank of Lawrence County at Walnut Ridge, Ark. Charter 11312

The bank was established in the small town of Black Rock, five miles northwest of the Ridge in 1919. The above note is the 56th from a total of 72 Type-2, \$100 notes issued. This bank also issued 132 Type-2 \$50 notes of which 128 were placed in circulation with four of the notes, Nos. 129, 130, 131 and 132, having been cancelled. The \$50 and \$100 Type-2 notes were delivered to the bank on December 6, 1933. Photo courtesy of Milton Sloan.

SOCIETY members following the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues ongoing study will be pleased to find listed 250 additional previously unreported notes in this the 12th Supplement to the original listing which appeared in the SPMC 1970 publication *The National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935* by Warns, Huntoon and Van Belkum. During the past 13 years, 12 supplements to the original listing have appeared in *Paper Money*, thus enabling Society members to record the newly reported notes and charters up to their current reported status.

The small-size National Bank Note study has "paid off" richly. The research has clearly proven to be a reliable source of information fathoming many of the peculiarities that have arisen in this intriguing issue of Nationals. Unselfishly, collectors' "finds" have been wholeheartedly shared with Society members; they have made available newly surfaced data that relate to their own locales, states, or various other aspects of this field. Important is the recording of new facts gained as they become evident lest they be set aside only to be lost or forgotten, ultimately relegated to a state of oblivion. Those researching this issue of notes have found it to be a self-satisfying achievement for posterity as well as a basic legacy for future students . . . may it continue at its present pace!

- ALABAMA**
- * 5024 Eufaula20.
 - * 7467 Union Springs10.
 - 8765 Huntsville10.
 - 9681 Dozier20.
 - * 10131 Lincoln20.
 - * 10697 Atmore10.

- ARIZONA**
- 11012 Nogales20.

- ARKANSAS**
- 8763 Fayetteville10.
 - 10060 Huttig20.
 - * 10853 Rector20.
 - 11312 Walnut Ridge100.
 - * 13637 Forrest City5.

- CALIFORNIA**
- 6919 Oroville20.
 - 9795 Vacaville10.
 - 10100 Reading20.

- CONNECTICUT**
- 1314 Clinton5.
 - 2494 Waterbury10.

- DELAWARE**
- * 3383 Harrington10.
 - 9428 Wyoming20.

- FLORIDA**
- 4813 Palatka20.

- GEORGIA**
- * 14061 Elberton10.
 - 14257 Cordelle10.

- IDAHO**
- 9432 Salmon10.
 - 11274 Twin Falls5.

- ILLINOIS**
- 1773 Morris50.
 - 2829 Champaign10.
 - 3752 Quincy5.
 - 4469 Aurora10.
 - 5223 Amboy20.
 - * 5519 Chatsworth20.
 - 5699 De Land10.
 - 6451 Paris5.
 - 7031 Compton20.
 - * 7385 Golconda10.



The First National Bank of Wyoming, Del. Charter 9428

The bank was established in 1909, the last Delaware National Bank Charter to issue 1929-1935 notes. This is the companion note to the \$10 denomination reported in Supplement XI. The bank issued \$24,280 worth of Type-1 \$10 and \$20 notes, and \$13,460 worth of Type-2 \$10 and \$20 notes. It is odd that both the \$10 and \$20 Type-1 notes should be reported in successive Supplements by two different collectors, some 50 years after they were issued. Illustration courtesy of Samuel L. Adkins.



The First National Bank of Strasburg, Pa. Charter 42

Established in 1863 with a capital of \$80,000. The initial officers were C. Rowe, president, and George W. Hensel, cashier. The bank was liquidated in 1882 and reestablished under Charter 2700. In 1911, the bank retook its original charter 42. Strasburg is located in Lancaster County; its latest population is 1897. It is the site of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Museum. The above note is much sought after; only 253 T-2's were issued. We are indebted to Geraldine Eddy for the above illustration.



The First & Peoples National Bank of Gate City, Va. Charter 13502

The bank was established in December of 1930 after having absorbed Charters 7135 and 7208. Note the "&" character, rarely employed in National Bank titles. The bank issued \$7,680 worth of Type-1 \$20's under bank title Peoples National Bank and also issued \$5, \$10, and \$20 Type-2 notes under the First & Peoples title. Courtesy of Elvin B. Miller.



The Buffalo National Bank, Buffalo, Minn. Charter 12959

The bank was established in November of 1926 with O. W. Lundsten as the president and his son M. L. Lundsten the cashier. This bank issued Type-2 small size notes of \$5-10-20 denominations only. Illustration, courtesy Gary Kruesel.

7500 Westville20.
* 7579 Coffeen10.
* 7673 West Frankfort
.....10.
* 7971 Norris City5. 10.
8163 Barrington.....10.
* 8224 Lerna10.
9338 West Salem20.
9649 Aledo5.
9786 Sandoval5.
9883 Hamilton10.
10079 Litchfield.....10.
* 11108 Hume20.
11283 Barrington.....10.
11509 Flora20.
13744 Hoopston.....5.
* 13856 Chicago10. 20.
13875 Monticello.....5.
14245 Chicago10.

INDIANA

1869 Rushville20.
5226 Lewisville.....20.

* 6388 West Baden10.
6509 Auburn10.
* 6699 New Harmony ..10.
* 7036 Poseyville5.
7124 Greens Fork20.
7909 Lawrenceburg...20.
* 8625 Williamsburg ..10.
* 9006 Rosedale10.
13542 New Harmony ...5.

IOWA

5145 Sidney5.
* 6056 Red Oak10.
6857 Elliott20.
7322 Akron10.
8373 Northwood20.
12636 Creston5.

KANSAS

3589 Lindsborg10.
3819 Chanute5.
8379 Abilene20.
10065 Luray20.

10980 Marion10.
* 14163 Goodland5.

KENTUCKY

2788 Stanford10.
6342 Campbellsville...20.
10062 Jenkins20.
13983 Henderson5.

MAINE

1425 Calais10.
2371 Rockland5.

MARYLAND

7064 North East20.
13475 Baltimore.....10.
13680 Bel Air20.

MASSACHUSETTS

616 Peabody5.
688 Waltham10.
969 Beverly20.
* 11067 Woburn20.
* 11270 Chelsea5.
13411 Webster10.
* 14087 Chelsea5.

MICHIGAN

1515 Paw Paw10.

MINNESOTA

496 Hastings20.
6661 Parkers Prairie...5.
6921 LeSueur Center...20.
6973 Carlton20.
7196 Halstad10.
7625 Woodstock20.
8551 Fairmont10.
10710 Baudette5.
11579 Nashauk5.
12395 Cokato20.
12607 Grey Eagle20.
12959 Buffalo10.
13692 Park Rapids10.
13784 Madelia20.

MISSISSIPPI

3332 Jackson50.
* 13553 Gulfport20.

MISSOURI

5107 Kirksville10.
* 6242 Burlington Jct. ...5.

8509 Clinton.....20.
* 8914 Steelville10.
10784 Caruthersville ...10.
13268 Unionville20.
* 13367 Versailles5.

NEBRASKA

13316 Minatare20.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

877 Keene20.
1059 Manchester5.
1310 Nashua.....20.

NEW JERSEY

452 Freehold10.
1272 Lambertville5.
1326 Salem10.
1436 Elizabeth5.
2076 Dover10.
4420 Atlantic City.....10.
7754 Metuchen.....20.
8437 Carteret20.
12806 Guttenberg10.

NEW YORK

* 822 Dover Plains20.
893 Saratoga Spgs.20.
1106 Newburgh10.
1157 Rhinebeck20.
1257 Canajoharie20.
1334 Hamilton5.
* 8850 Highland Falls ...20.
* 12992 Ardsley10.

NORTH CAROLINA

5055 Charlotte5.
7554 Louisburg5.
* 8160 Greenville5.
* 8571 West Jefferson ...20.
* 10629 Mount Olive10.
12259 Leaksville5.

NORTH DAKOTA

* 6985 Hunter10.
11378 Napoleon10.
13385 Valley City.....20.

OHIO

4164 Marietta10.
4661 Defiance20.
* 5218 Napoleon20.
5414 Woodsfield5.
6632 Oak Harbor.....20.
* 11343 Pandora20.
13596 New Lexington ..10.
14105 Springfield.....5.

OKLAHOMA

9954 Kingfisher5.
* 10381 Colbert.....10.
13021 Madill10.

OREGON

* 8554 Forest Grove5.
* 9127 Lebanon10.
* 10071 Monmouth20.
* 10218 Junction City ...20.

* 12613 Portland5.

PENNSYLVANIA

42 Strassburg20.
3144 Susquehanna.....10.
4428 Darby20.
4505 Dushore20.
4673 Dawson10.
4915 Athens10.
* 5265 Wilkinsburg20.
* 5729 Natrona10.
* 5956 Monessen20.
* 6528 Masontown20.
* 6573 South Fork20.
6580 New Alexandria ..10.
* 6664 Wampum10.
* 6799 Shingle House ...5.
6946 Shippensburg ...10.
7156 Millerstown20.
7559 McKeesport20.
* 7816 Vandergrift20.
* 7854 Avella10.
8165 Youngsville20.
8498 Wellsville20.
* 9507 Seven Valleys ...10.
* 9534 Albion10.
* 9769 Rockwood20.
* 10493 Russellton20.
11015 New Hope5.
* 11413 Hooversville10.
12911 Newfoundland ...20.
13325 Philadelphia10.
13432 Ligonier5.
14079 Olyphant10.

SOUTH CAROLINA

10536 Conway20.

TENNESSEE

3107 Tullahoma10.
3341 Athens20.
4849 Columbia10.
5545 Gallatin20.
11985 Hohenwald10.
13635 Johnson City.....20.

TEXAS

2767 San Angelo5.
3125 Waco100.
* 3212 Waxahachie10.
3533 Ballinger10.
4097 Gatesville10.
4306 Big Spring20.
* 4474 Haskell5.
4866 Beeville20.
4990 Terrell10.
* 5491 Lockhart50.
* 5636 New Boston5.
5749 Itaska10.
5765 Hondo20.
* 5897 Graham5.
* 6356 Madisonville10.
* 6915 Whitewright10.
6989 Pearsall5.
* 7481 Merkel10.
8581 Greenville10.
10320 Poth20.
12235 Corpus Christi ...5.
12745 Grand Saline20.

13676 Wichita Falls10.

VERMONT

2422 Fair Haven20.
4929 Chelsea10.
* 14234 Poultney5.

VIRGINIA

1985 Danville5.
4503 Covington5.
5394 Culpeper10.
* 8688 Emporia20.
11265 Saltville20.
11797 Flint Hill20.
* 12290 Fries5.
13502 Gate City10.

WASHINGTON

4699 Pullman5.

WEST VIRGINIA

* 1607 Weston10.
2649 Parkersburg10.
6020 Cameron20.
* 10450 Worthington10.
10762 Ripley20.
11049 Mount Hope20.
11109 Bluefield20.
* 11340 South Charleston
.....5. 10.
* 12839 Matoaka10.

WISCONSIN

3607 Ashland50.
8529 Viroqua10.
13904 Princeton5.

(*) Indicates first note to surface from the charter.

Note—Earlier, Charter 3107 Tullahoma, Tennessee and Charter 8165, Youngsville, Pennsylvania, surfaced and were duly deleted from the Unreported Charter Table at the time. However, their listing as being reported was omitted by the typesetter and they now appear in Supplement XII as a matter of record (sans asterisk).

THE COLLABORATORS

Our thanks and appreciation to the Society members listed below who graciously participated in the preparation of Supplement XII and the accompanying Updated Charter Table in the gratifying endeavour of searching out notes of the 1929-1935 National Bank Issues:

Samuel L. Adkins, Craig Bittner, Charles A. Dean, Donald Fisher, Wm. K. Fulkerson, Warren Henderson, Alan R. Hoffman, Curtis Iversen, Lyn C. Knight, Arthur C. Leister, F. C. Lucas, Ken McDannel, James M. Millard, David W. Moore, Dean Oakes, Gary W. Potter, Robert Rozycki, Fred Sweeney, Leon Thornton, Edmund J. Yahn, J. S. Apelman, Amon G. Carter, Jr., Thomas Denly, Dennis J. Forgue, Lawrence Goldberg, John T. Hickman, Ronald Horstman, Arthur Kagin, Donald R. Kolbe, Frank Levitan, Donald Lynch, Maurice M. Melamed, Allen Mincho, Gary F. Morrow, Dean H. Petersen, Raymond C. Remick, Milton M. Sloan, Jerry Terry, Fred Verzeles, Libro Zampiere, Hunkel Bailey, Larry Cowart, Geraldine Eddy, John F. Foster, James A. Greene, George Hnottsvange, Albert Hurry, Don C. Kelly, Gary Kruesel, Robson Lowe, Donald Mark, Steve Michaels, Richard Montford, Frank Nowak, Robert V. Polito, Michael Robelin, Frank M. Sterling, James W. Thompson, Louis Van Belkum, Fred Zinknan.

PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED

The Bankers Register, Kountze Brothers, New York City, N.Y.
National Banks Of The Note Issuing Period, 1863-1935, Louis Van Belkum.
Standard Catalogue of National Bank Notes, John T. Hickman and Dean Oakes.

SALUTARE . . .

A Noteworthy Achievement

At last, a breakthrough answering many questions and suppositions that have lingered in the minds of collectors relating to establishing of National Banks and the factual data pertaining to the type and quantities of notes they issued is now available in the recent publication entitled *Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes* authored by John T. Hickman and Dean Oakes. This authoritative referenced compendium is a valued adjunct to researchers and collectors of the National Bank Note Issues.

RECENTLY SURFACED CHARTERS



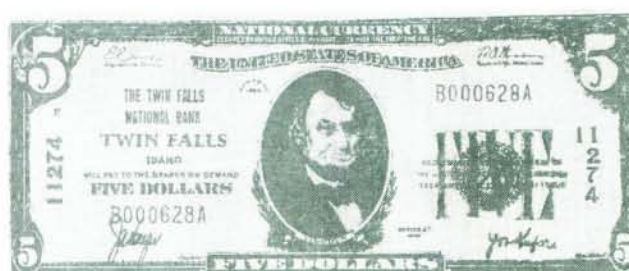
Picturesque "Ardsley-On-The-Hudson" located in the Sleepy Hollow area of New York State. Notes issued \$5, 20, 20, Type-2. Courtesy Frank Levitan.



Lerna, a town of 500, issued only \$24,540 worth of \$10 and \$20 notes. The above note is the first to be reported. Courtesy Pete Fulkerson.



The bank folded in 1930, the year this note was issued. 52 years later both the \$5 and \$10 notes surfaced together. Courtesy Pete Fulkerson.



Est. in 1918, liquidated in 1931. Issued \$5, 10, 20 Type-I notes. The \$5 denomination was the last to surface. Courtesy Richard Montford.



This bank was established in 1919 and supported by a population of only 1000. It issued \$5, 10, 20 in both Type-I and Type-2. Courtesy Allen & Penny Mincho.



Est. in 1909 and liquidated in 1934 and succeeded by Charter 13871. Issued \$10, 20 in both Type-I and Type-II notes. Courtesy J.S. Apelman.



This bank was established in 1900 and liquidated in 1930, the year it issued \$10, 20 Type-I notes. The above note surfaced 52 years later. Courtesy J.S. Apelman.



Est. 1865, receivership in 1931. Returned to solvency and voluntary liquidation in 1932. The bank issued \$5, 10, 20 Type-I notes. Courtesy James W. Thompson.

Update ...

Individual National Banks Charters By States Whose Notes Of The 1929-1935 Issuing Period Remain Unreported

by M. Owen Warns, NLG

The latest status of the Reported and Unreported Bank Charters issuing the small-size Nationals is as follows:

- (a) total number Bank Charters by states issuing the 1929-1935 National Bank Notes 6996
- (b) Bank Charters reported whose notes have surfaced and been reported since the 1970 SPMC publication first listed them and were later reported in the 12 subsequent Supplements in *Paper Money* since then 6422
- (c) the remaining Bank Charters by states whose notes have yet to surface and be recorded 574

With the surfacing of 74 charters listed in the accompanying Supplement XII, the number of reported Charters has now reached 6422 out of the 6996 total number of Bank Charters issuing notes of the 1929-1935 National Bank Note series. We are delighted with the continued steady progress made in this study. The reporting of Delaware Charter 3885 and Mississippi Charter 13553 brings the total number of states having all of their Charters reported to 10. Four states and the District of Columbia are closing in on the plateau of having all of their charters reported, i.e.

States needing 1 Charter:

CONNECTICUT	- Charter 3914 - Stafford Springs	- issued \$5,10,20 notes
DIST. OF COL.	- Charter 10316 - Washington	- issued \$5,10,20 notes
IDAHO	- Charter 7526 - Preston	- issued \$10,20 notes

States needing 2 Charters:

FLORIDA	- Charter 7757 - Jasper	- issued \$10,20 notes
FLORIDA	- Charter 12100 - Winter Haven	- issued \$5,10 notes

States needing 3 Charters:

LOUISIANA	- Charter 10544 - Minden	- issued \$5,10,20 notes
LOUISIANA	- Charter 11521 - Shreveport	- issued \$10,20 notes
LOUISIANA	- Charter 14225 - Delhi	- issued \$10,20 notes

Lest we forget . . .

AMON G. CARTER, JR. SPMC 320

Of the several classes of currencies issued by the U.S. Treasury Department since 1861, none held a greater fascination for Amon than the National Bank Note issues he avidly pursued with determination and pride. He assembled a notable collection of these notes, many being unique: the only known Maui, Lahaina National Bank Note; the only Brown Back note from the State of Nevada; The First National Bank of Winnemucca, to mention a few. Among his most cherished was the \$500 note from The First National Bank of New York City Charter 29. Amon graciously shared the likes of the note with awed collectors who fortunately stopped by his bourse table during conventions. Amon always gave his time and consideration where the collector was concerned. His Lahaina note appeared in *Paper Money* twice and the Winnemucca note appeared in *The Nevada Sixteen National Banks And Their Mining Camps* publication.

Over the years Amon had been an active participant in the ongoing 1929-1935 National Bank Notes study. He reported with regularity newly surfaced notes for inclusion in the continuing Supplements. The writer is reminded of

**REVISED RECAPITULATION OF THE NUMBER OF BANKS ISSUING 1929-1935 CURRENCY
WHOSE NOTES REMAIN UNREPORTED**

States Territories District	Banks Issuing Notes	Banks That Have Been Reported	Banks That Remain Unreported	Unreported Notes By Charter Number of Issuing Bank.
Alabama	107	96 - 90%	11 - 10%	7451, 7687, 7991, 7992, 8028, 8910, 9055, 9927, 10102, 10307, 11259.
Alaska (Terr.)	3	3 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Arizona	11	11 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Arkansas	69	60 - 87%	9 - 13%	5849, 7789, 9633, 10422, 10459, 10486, 10768, 12238, 12296.
California	172	154 - 90%	18 - 10%	8063, 10184, 10200, 10301, 10309, 10412, 11041, 11123, 11330, 11433, 11566, 11867, 12061, 12271, 12328, 12454, 12624, 14202.
Colorado	93	86 - 92%	7 - 8%	5976, 6454, 6772, 7228, 7533, 7704, 11949.
Connecticut	57	56 - 98%	1 - 2%	3914
Delaware	16	16 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
District Columbia	11	10 - 91%	1 - 9%	10316.
Florida	54	52 - 96%	2 - 4%	7757, 12100.
Georgia	79	69 - 87%	10 - 13%	5264, 6002, 6082, 8314, 8848, 9088, 10333; 11290, 12317, 12404.
Hawaii (Terr.)	1	1 - 100%	none	Notes from 3 bank titles reported.
Idaho	28	27 - 96%	1 - 4%	7526.
Illinois	469	441 - 94%	28 - 6%	385, 903, 1428, 1837, 1870, 1907, 3579, 4958, 4967, 5086, 5149, 5285, 6740, 7443, 8155, 8374, 9435, 10045, 10132, 10397, 11333, 11934, 12386, 12873, 13666, 13673, 13709, 13993.
Indiana	224	206 - 92%	18 - 8%	2747, 3338, 4685, 4688, 5476, 5558, 6354, 6765, 7354, 7491, 8351, 8804, 8912, 9279, 10616, 12028, 12780, 14075.
Iowa	249	238 - 96%	11 - 4%	2961, 4795, 5585, 6852, 7357, 8057, 8099, 9447, 9549, 9821, 14309.
Kansas	212	208 - 98%	4 - 2%	3134, 8974, 9136, 11177.
Kentucky	141	132 - 94%	9 - 6%	2576, 4819, 7254, 8903, 11890, 12202, 13906, 14026, 14076.
Louisiana	38	35 - 92%	3 - 8%	10544, 11521, 14225.
Maine	58	49 - 84%	9 - 16%	1315, 1956, 2642, 6190, 7835, 9609, 10628, 13843, 14224.
Maryland	91	82 - 90%	9 - 10%	1236, 3205, 4364, 6202, 8799, 8860, 8867, 12443, 13798.
Massachusetts	145	136 - 94%	9 - 6%	684, 1386, 2288, 2312, 3073, 4488, 11868, 14033, 14266.
Michigan	145	136 - 94%	9 - 6%	3211, 8723, 9509, 10631, 12084, 12661, 12793, 13929, 14144.
Minnesota	248	241 - 97%	7 - 3%	3155, 6366, 6519, 6584, 6795, 6933, 10507.
Mississippi	34	34 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Missouri	119	115 - 97%	4 - 3%	6343, 6885, 8916, 10367.
Montana	44	41 - 93%	3 - 7%	3605, 10715, 10939.
Nebraska	152	148 - 97%	4 - 3%	5337, 7622, 8797, 9665.
Nevada	10	10 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
New Hampshire	58	55 - 95%	3 - 5%	1688, 5317, 13861.
New Jersey	257	236 - 92%	21 - 8%	2083, 4274, 5403, 5730, 6179, 7364, 8501, 8582, 8661, 8681, 8829, 9061, 9661, 10036, 10430, 12606, 12829, 12903, 14088, 14153, 14305.
New Mexico	23	23 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
New York	522	457 - 88%	65 - 12%	266, 292, 295, 296, 981, 1298, 2463, 2869, 3171, 3193, 3232, 3245, 3333, 4416, 4482, 4985, 4998, 5037, 5336, 5746, 5851, 5867, 5936, 6087, 6386, 7233, 7483, 7588, 7763, 7840, 8334, 8343, 8388, 8717, 8793, 8872, 9326, 9427, 9644, 10016, 10109, 10216.

				10374, 10623, 10930, 11518, 11739, 11953, 11956, 12018, 12294, 12398, 12874, 13089, 13229, 13246, 13289, 13365, 13889, 13909, 13911, 13945, 13959, 13906.
North Carolina	63	61 - 97%	2 - 3%	8649, 9044
North Dakota	111	90 - 81%	21 - 19%	2792, 6064, 6218, 6397, 6474, 6475, 6557, 6601, 6743, 7569, 7872, 7879, 8881, 9386, 9684, 10596, 10721, 10864, 11069, 11184, 11226.
Ohio	336	324 - 96%	12 - 4%	5640, 6345, 6594, 6943, 7639, 8175, 9274, 9563, 9799, 9815, 10436, 11216.
Oklahoma	214	194 - 91%	20 - 9%	5347, 5811, 5955, 6517, 6641, 7209, 8052, 8472, 8616, 8859, 9046, 9709, 9881, 9964, 9970, 10205, 10286, 10380, 11397, 14108.
Oregon	79	67 - 85%	12 - 15%	3486, 3774, 5822, 8941, 9281, 10164, 10619, 10992, 11106, 11271, 13294, 14001.
Pennsylvania	899	847 - 94%	52 - 6%	522, 2562, 3498, 4092, 4222, 4818, 4927, 5848, 5878, 5920, 5974, 6281, 6350, 6442, 6603, 6615, 6709, 6878, 7367, 7400, 7405, 7488, 8092, 8238, 8960, 9128, 9149, 9416, 9513, 9554, 9783, 9996, 10211, 11115, 11127, 11393, 11643, 11789, 11892, 11966, 11981, 11993, 13868, 13871, 13908, 13999, 14049, 14112, 14121, 14169, 14181, 14182.
Rhode Island	12	12 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
South Carolina	42	32 - 76%	10 - 24%	3809, 5064, 6385, 9296, 9876, 10129, 10263, 10586, 10679, 11499.
South Dakota	75	68 - 91%	7 - 9%	2068, 6561, 8698, 8776, 11457, 11590, 11689.
Tennessee	105	100 - 95%	5 - 5%	2593, 10181, 10192, 10449, 12319.
Texas	510	403 - 79%	107 - 21%	2729, 2867, 3260, 3261, 3346, 3644, 3859, 3973, 4289, 4368, 4410, 4438, 4684, 4785, 5109, 5190, 5324, 5475, 5589, 5670, 5680, 5710, 5737, 5759, 5932, 5938, 6214, 6361, 6376, 6400, 6461, 6551, 6780, 6812, 6896, 6986, 7096, 7106, 7140, 7378, 7524, 7572, 7775, 7807, 7906, 8008, 8103, 8156, 8200, 8204, 8249, 8515, 8522, 8575, 8583, 8597, 8690, 8742, 8769, 8770, 8816, 8817, 9053, 9625, 9810, 9812, 9845, 9848, 9989, 10189, 10299, 10241, 10323, 10403, 10472, 10624, 10638, 10657, 10678, 10703, 10927, 11021, 11163, 11591, 11642, 12371, 12687, 12700, 12741, 12789, 12855, 12919, 13555, 13562, 13649, 13653, 13661, 13667, 13669, 13678, 13984, 14027, 14072, 14090, 14126, 14273, 14302.
Utah	17	17 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Vermont	48	44 - 92%	4 - 8%	6252, 7614, 13261, 13800.
Virginia	151	139 - 92%	12 - 8%	7208, 7782, 8003, 9890, 10611, 10658, 11533, 11978, 12092, 12240, 12267, 13878.
Washington	84	76 - 90%	8 - 10%	3862, 8639, 9576, 10407, 11416, 11672, 13057, 14166.
West Virginia	130	114 - 88%	16 - 12%	6170, 6226, 7246, 7672, 8333, 8360, 8434, 8998, 9048, 9523, 10392, 10759, 11268, 11502, 13505, 13783.
Wisconsin	157	147 - 94%	10 - 6%	7264, 7470, 8118, 10522, 10667, 10791, 11083, 11114, 13932, 14095.

Wyoming	23	23 - 100%	none	Notes from all banks reported.
Totals to date	6996	6422 - 91.9%	574 - 8.1%	

Note — Recently surfaced Charters indicated in the accompanying Supplement XII by an asterisk (*) have been deleted from this up-dated Charter Table.

Supplement XI when Amon supplied 12 of the 35 Texas notes reported as surfaced. Barely three weeks before Amon's untimely passing he reported the following notes:

- OKLAHOMA - The First National Bank of Colbert, charter 10381.
- OREGON - Forest Grove National Bank of Forest Grove, charter 8554.
- TEXAS - The Haskell National Bank of Haskell, charter 4474.

- The First National Bank of Madisonville, charter 6356.
- The Planters National Bank of Whitewright, charter 6915.

(Notes from five of the banks listed above came from heretofore unreported charters and are so indicated by the asterisk placed at the left of the charter number in the accompanying Supplement XII appearing in this issue of *Paper Money*.)



Courtesy Amon Carter, Jr.



Courtesy Amon Carter, Jr.

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NEWLY SURFACED CHARTERS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST



The First National Bank of South Charleston, W.Va.
Charter 11340

This interesting note has the city name set in 9-point Gothic, a type style not commonly employed for that purpose. Those titles set in Gothic are considered to be scarce. The bank issued \$5 and \$10 notes in both Type-1 and Type-2. We are indebted to James W. Thompson for this illustration.



The Matoaka National Bank of Matoaka, W.Va.
Charter 12839

It took 50 years for a note to surface from this bank, and a "No. 1" at that. Matoaka's latest population stands at 608. The bank was established in 1925 and was liquidated in June of 1932. Issued Type-1 \$10 and \$20 notes. Illustration courtesy of James W. Thompson.



The Tanners National Bank of Woburn, Ma. Charter 11067

This unusual titled bank was established in 1917 with a capital of \$100,000. After being placed in conservatorship in 1933, the bank finally liquidated on April 17, 1934 and was succeeded by Tanners National Bank (sans THE) of Woburn, Ma., Charter 14033. Under the first title the bank issued only one denomination, 1758 - \$20 Type-1 notes worth \$35,160; under the second Charter, 14033, it also issued but one denomination, 2516 - \$5 Type-2 notes worth \$12,580, none of which have surfaced to be reported. Photo courtesy of Frank Trask.



LATE, BUT NOT ALTOGETHER TOO LATE!

The First National Bank of Napoleon, Oh. Charter 5218

The First National Bank of Napoleon, Ohio was established in 1899 with a capital of \$50,000. M.E. Loose was president; W.W. Campbell, vice-president; and George P. Lutz, cashier. The small-size issue consisted of \$5, 10, 20 type-1 notes. After an earlier liquidation the bank finally went into receivership on April 11, 1934. Photo courtesy of Ken McDannel.

(In my youth it was a treat to spend summers with my Grandmother at Napoleon on the Maumee, M.O.W.)



The First National of Seven Valleys, Pa. Charter 9507

Another rare note surfaces from Pennsylvania. The town of Seven Valleys has a population of less than 750 and is located 25 miles south of York. The bank issued \$10 and \$20 notes in both Type-1 and Type-2. Photo courtesy Fred Verzelles.



The First National Bank of South Fork, Pa. Charter 6573

The illustration for this note was sent in by Hunkel Bailey. With the bank title being synonymous with the much publicized TV series "Dallas", the note becomes a conversational piece. The bank issued \$5, 10, 20 Type-1 and Type-2 notes.

Till Eulenspiegel and Notgeld

By DWIGHT MUSSEY

DIFFICULTIES are certain to arise when folk heroes or folk tale subjects are subjected to the scrutiny of historical research. In the United States, for example, where would one begin collecting the facts about Paul Bunyan? Or what archives contain the documentary evidence necessary for a scholarly inquiry into the real "Jack" of the "bean tree" and other American folk tales relished for generations around Southern Appalachian firesides? Credible evidence about the real Till Eulenspiegel is equally sparse. Even so, Eulenspiegel (Owl-glass in English) has been real to countless Germans of all ages who have not ceased to derive pleasure from the repeated tellings of his merry pranks.

Said to have been born at Kneitlingen, Brunswick, the peasant trickster has been the subject of both folk tales and numerous literary works. The first printed references appeared about 1500 in one or more of the Low German dialects. The earliest known High German text, *Ein kurtzweilig lesen von Dyl Ulenspiegel* (An Amusing Book about Till Eulenspiegel), came from Antwerp in 1515. The British Museum in London has the only known copy.

Some sources refer to an old *Volksbuch* attributed to Thomas Murner (1476-1530) that features the vagabond hero. Another view is that Murner may have only translated the tales into High German from older accounts. In any event, Till was alleged to have been born in 1283 and to have died of the plague at Moelln near Lubeck, Schleswig-Holstein about 1350. Since the 16th century his gravestone, with an owl and a mirror engraved on it, has been pointed out to the credulous.

The Low German texts, or parts of them, came by translation into Dutch and English about 1520, French in 1532, and Latin in 1588. A later English version, about 1560, opened with "Here beginneth a merye Jest of a man that was called Howleglas." A more modern version, *The Marvellous Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglas*, by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, was published in 1869.

Eulenspiegel themes have been reworked into musical and literary works over a period of many years. Richard Strauss composed a symphonic poem, *Till Eulenspiegels lustige Streiche*, (Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks) as opus 28, 1894, which was recorded by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Strauss's direction. *Till Eulenspiegel*, an epic poem by Gerhard Hauptman, appeared in 1928. Other significant literary works with Eulenspiegel as the subject were produced by Hans Sachs (1553), Johann Fischart (1572), Johann Nestroy (1845), Frank Wedekind (1916) and Charles de Coster (1868).

The source of the name *Eulenspiegel* (owl's glass or owl's mirror) is an old German proverb: "Man is as little conscious of his own faults as an ape or an owl, looking into a mirror, is conscious of his ugliness."

The jacket of the Strauss recording has this interesting account: "Till's exploits, the stories of which are household

tales in Germany, consisted of horseplay and jests that he practiced without discrimination, and, in some instances, with a frank and joyous lack of seemliness which would not bear unexpurgated narration. In Murner's book, Till is sentenced to the gallows, but escapes at the last moment. Strauss, however, does not let the rogue off, but despatches him on the scaffold."

In the folk tales, Till's jests and practical jokes generally depend on a pun and tend to be farcical. Although they have a serious theme, the pranks are often brutal and sometimes obscene. Just as Jack in the American folk tales outsmarts the giants as well as his "betters" and the unscrupulous, Till's appeal is that of the individual getting back at a society in which the common folk are held in low esteem, if not contempt. As Britannica has it, "The stupid yet cunning peasant demonstrates his superiority to the narrow, dishonest, condescending townsman, as well as the clergy and nobility."

At least four different German towns chose Eulenspiegel as the subject for notgeld or emergency paper money shortly after World War I. The most elaborate set of notes, issued by Kneitlingen in 1921, consists of 12 different scenes from the life and tales of the merry prankster. While perhaps puzzling to many who might view the notes, the scenes would be recognized instantly by almost any German and certainly by all of the residents of Kneitlingen.

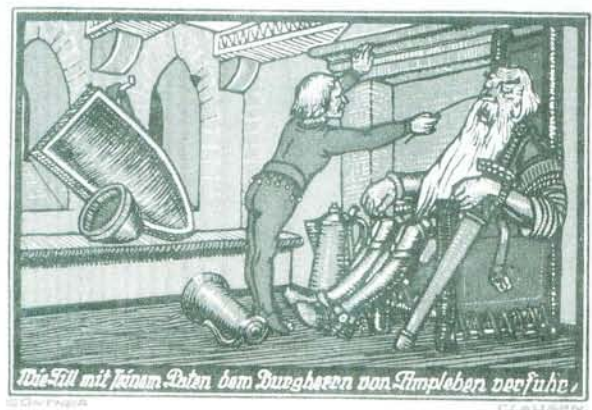
As is the case with many other notgeld, the text on one Eulenspiegel note is difficult to translate since it is printed in an obscure dialect rather than the usual German tongue of the Empire. David Block's observation on this and on the significance of Eulenspiegel is worth consideration: "As you are aware, local dialects on so many series notes reflect the fragmentation by war of the German state, and with a consequent emphasis on local pride to replace the lost pride in the nation. The glorification of the past, and particularly of Eulenspiegel, resulted from disgust with the leaders and classes who betrayed the people into their humiliation. A parallel may be drawn between Till Eulenspiegel and Robin Hood."

Far from being merely colorful and ephemeral "money substitutes," a closer look into the German notgeld can lead one down winding historical trails as well as into the trackless depths of the human psyche.

German Notgeld with References to Till Eulenspiegel

Braunschweig	S 119a	1 May 1921	10-25-50-75 Pfg.
Moelln	S 714	31 Dec 1921	25-50-100 Pfg.
Kneitlingen	S 559a	1 Jul 1921	4x50 4x75 Pfg. 4x1 Mk. (heavy paper)
Kneitlingen	S 559b	same as above	but printed on light paper.
Osterwieck	S 838	1 Jan 1921	50 Pfg. (one of a set of three)
Moelln	V 1406a	31 Dec 1921	50 Pfg.
Moelln	V 1406b	31 Dec 1921	50 Pfg.

Kneitlingen—selections from S559a & b—July 1921.





Kneitlingen—typical back with owl motif.



Moelln—S714—31 Dec. 1921—front.



Moelln—S714—back.

Acknowledgements: *Encyclopedia Britannica*; record jacket by Everest Records; correspondence with David Block and Herman Krause. Notgeld compiled and illustrated from collection of writer. *The Jack Tales*, edited by Richard Chase, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1960. (The Jack tales of American folklore have parallels in the British Isles, northern Europe and the West Indies. While no specific parallels between the Jack and Eulenspiegel tales have been pointed out, they are of the same unaccountably wise "peasant trickster" genre with similar cultural roots springing from the same geographical area.)

1983 MidAmerica Show at Milwaukee



Milwaukee will again play host to the MidAmerica Coin Show at the MECCA Convention Center July 29-31, 1983. MECCA is Wisconsin's largest convention center and will be the site of the 1984 Central States Numismatic Society Convention. It is conveniently located one block from a freeway exit and is within five blocks of 13,000 off-street parking spaces.

Last year's MidAmerica Show, with a 165-table bourse, was the largest locally sponsored coin show ever held in the state of Wisconsin and featured a number of free educational programs about different aspects of coin and currency collecting, as will the 1983 MidAmerica Show.

Special discount room rates of \$30 single or \$35 double will be available at the Marc Plaza Hotel, located a block from MECCA. The Hyatt-Regency, directly across the street from MECCA and connected to the convention center by an enclosed skywalk, will offer a special rate of \$48 single or double. These discounted rates will be available to all collectors and dealers attending the MidAmerica Show and requesting the special rate at the time they place their reservation.

According to Kevin Foley, Bourse Chairman for the MidAmerica Show, "Our 1982 show in Milwaukee was one of the best attended coin shows in the entire country last year and both dealer and collector interest in the 1983 show has been exceptional. The Milwaukee numismatic community was pleased to see many of the bigger dealers here last year, and judging from the enthusiastic response of the dealers in signing up for the 1983 show, I'm anticipating yet another outstanding show in Milwaukee."

Dealers interested in bourse space at the July 29-31 MidAmerica Coin Show should contact Bourse Chairman Kevin Foley at P.O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, or by calling (414) 282-2388.

Plate Numbers and Check Numbers

by ROBERT H. LLOYD

UNITED States currency differs from many note issues around the world by carrying on each note a small, nearly microscopic number indicating the plate from which it was printed. It is usually placed adjacent to a letter that shows the position of that particular note design in the full plate. Many foreign issues carry no such designations. Some years ago the writer examined a sheet of 45 African notes in the plant of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., New Malden, Surrey, England. There was no visible way to determine the position of any single note in the sheet once it was separated from the others.

Canada seems to be used to our practice also, placing the number in the field, close to the frame design, or in a corner. Early printers in New York or Montreal shared ideas easily.

The Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing refer to these numbers as "check numbers". Chuck O'Donnell uses this terminology in his book, *Standard Catalog of Modern U.S. Paper Money*.¹ Well and good. On postage stamps, the term "plate number" seems to have been widely accepted. We will not argue the point, as we can live with check numbers just as well, especially since the letters of position are called "check letters".

Our first notes from the Civil War period often carry a "series" number which partly represents the rotation of the plates assigned to each design. By 1869, the "series" was a definite year-date for the design of the artist. Early check numbers were large and placed near, but not too close to the check letter, as well as in the space between some of the notes in the sheet, often showing when not trimmed off.

Over the years, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has varied its policy in the use of check numbers. From 1869 into the early '80s, the plates were numbered consecutively for each denomination. Later, the numbers were assigned to plates progressively, regardless of the denomination. This is illustrated by the 1880 \$100 note (U.S.N.), Friedberg No. 178, shown on the cover of a recent auction catalog, with check number 2202 showing plainly in the enlargement. Except in the production of the old large National Bank Notes, the Bureau has probably not made 2200 plates for "century" notes since the beginning!

To further illustrate, as a young collector in the 1920s, I was intrigued with the four-digit check number on an 1886 \$2 Silver Certificate, Fr. # 242, Rosecrans and Hyatt.² I then thought that they had printed a great many "deuces". Not so! The plates were given numbers as made, with no heed being paid to the type of currency or the denomination. The very next check number may have been given to a plate of ONEs, or TENs. I was later to learn that the TWOs of these years were not much more numerous than in later years, as the serials rarely reached well into eight digits.

With the series 1891 Certificates, the check numbers again reflect the sequence of denominational plates, as the bills of this period show steadily mounting plate numbers by

DENOMINATION and type. Only in this century did the TWOs gain three digits in their check numbers, while the ONEs were being numbered in thousands.

A recent article in *Paper Money* by the Reverend Frank Hutchins shows that the check number can appear beside, below, above or remote from the check letter.³ It is little things like this that make the collecting of U.S. government notes a very interesting field of collecting, with plenty of opportunities for going into sidelines.

For some reason the Bureau moved the locations of the back check numbers after 1920. Mr. Hutchins was good enough to include this information in his report. Some of us "Oldsters" noticed this start-over at the time, but it went unreported as there were very few note collectors in those days. The author still has his original memoranda on this, compiled when he might better have concentrated on his college studies. The change affected all of the lower denominations in print, except National Bank and Federal Reserve currency. Today, our Series 1981 has again shown a "start-over" in back check numbers, supposedly to record a shallower engraving of the plates.

It has been known for some time that check numbers are assigned to plates, as each is finished by the engravers, separate numbering systems being used for currency, stamps or other products. The plates for the postage stamps have been faithfully reported for years in *The Bureau Specialist* and its successor, *The U.S. Specialist*. It is also known that when new plates appear, old plates are not necessarily cancelled. Thus, in stamps we have some very interesting reversions in plate numbers. Witness the interspersing of plate numbers on 1932 three-cent stamps, where there is a great mixing of numbers between the incoming 3¢ Stuart Washington, the outgoing 3¢ Bicentennial and the outgoing 3¢ Lincoln design.⁴

One of the earliest reversions in currency came in 1913 when Silver Certificate ONEs, Napier-Thompson, block D-D, were discontinued after a short run. The previous issue of Napier-McClung plates were then made with higher plate numbers, as found in blocks E-E and H-H.⁵

Studies of interspersed check numbers were pioneered by Bob McCurdy in *Paper Money* issue No. 35. The late Mr. Roland Carrothers gave us a very intensive study of these numbers on Federal Reserve Notes, \$1, Series 1963-A and 1963-B.⁶ The writer reported in *Paper Money* September, 1971, page 102, the check numbers illustrated herewith on Series 1969 and 1969-A.

The illustration shows how the numbers assigned to the plates resulted in the outgoing series being mixed with the newly designated issue. Thus, completed plates are sent to the finishing area without check numbers, which are then assigned without regard to the series label.

As with postage stamps, not all plates assigned numbers are sent to press. Some plates are sparingly used (to the delight of stamp collectors), while others see a long life, often returned to late use after being laid aside for many months. In currency, the best example of "lightly used" would be the rare Atlanta note, Friedberg No. 1954f. Nine plates were put to press, according to Mr. Alvin W. Hall.⁷ Yet the entire production was small, and these plates went to the scrap pile while still usable, as they carried the famous clause "Redeemable in Gold," etc.

Like those of the Treasury, some records of the Bureau are either incomplete or slightly inaccurate. Plates listed as "not used" have been on rare occasions represented on currency found in circulation. This is more likely to occur on issues from 1928 to 1934.



Many dealers and collectors attach little importance to check numbers or check letters. However, they tell a tale, and the discriminating note buyer will notice them. In stamps "late" plates are often scarce, having had short runs. In currency this would not have much appeal, but the last plate, if established, would be more difficult than No. 1, which is widely saved as it occurs on low serials when new issues appear. A sideline, not yet explored, would be examples of the earliest use of the eight-subject plates around 1920. Here for the first time the check letters ran beyond A B C D to E F G H.

In National Bank currency, the first plate is often the only plate for a small bank with a short life. In the Series of 1902 \$5 from larger institutions, one can try for separate plates, or very late plates, such as U V W X. A still later plate would be designated A_A B_B C_C D_D, while the thirteenth plate for a very large bank would be check lettered A₃ B₃ C₃ D₃. A later plate in the TENS carries letters J-K-L-D, the last letter denoting a TWENTY, the common plate for most banks.¹

So check numbers and check letters tell a story, the study of which will increase the knowledge and enjoyment of the hobby.

REFERENCES

1. O'Donnell, Chuck, *The Standard Handbook of Modern U.S. Paper Money*, 1977, p. xxvii.
2. Silver Certificate \$2, 1886, Serial B13 055 1811, check # A1859, Author's collection 1930.
3. *Paper Money*, June 1981, p. 128.
4. *Durland Standard Plate Number Catalog*, Sterling Stamp Company, Boston, 1981, pp. 74, 84, 86:

Stamp Plates 20432-3	Lincoln 3¢, Scott #635
20878-20975	Stuart 3¢, Scott #720, 52 plates
20980-21009	Stuart 3¢, Scott 26 plates
21014-15	Bicentennial 3¢, #708
21018-19	Stuart 3¢, #720
21022-21025	Stuart 3¢,
21042-45	Bicentennial 3¢, #708
21185-6	Lincoln 3¢, #635, the re-issue.
5. Silver Certificate, \$1—Napier-McClung, Serial A5A, check A 7804
 \$1—Napier-Thompson, Serial D81D, check A 8606
 \$1—Napier-McClung, Serial E17 941 501E, check A9251
 Author's collection, the Gordon W. Mills collection.
6. *Paper Money*, May 1973, p. 74.
7. *Coin Collectors Journal*, New York, Jan. 1953, p. 14.
8. Nat. Bank Note Plates, 1902 Series FIVEs: first plate A-B-C-D, fourth plate M-N-O-P, seventh plate A_A B_B C_C D_D, thirteenth plate A₃ B₃ C₃ D₃.
 A TEN with the check letter "D" could be the lowest note in a plate of four notes. Some large banks were issued sheets with four TENS.

Notable National Bank Note Catalog Published

STANDARD CATALOG OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES. By John Hickman and Dean Oakes. 8½" x 11" hardbound, 1216 pages. \$75.00 postpaid from Krause Publications, 700 E. State Street, Iola, WI 54990.

Conceived more than three years ago, and based on the invaluable research effort of Louis Van Belkum, this catalog expresses two men's strong love for paper money. In addition to presenting the fruits of several summers spent poring over the Archives in Washington, D.C., it incorporates another facet of National Bank Note research offered for the first time anywhere.

John Hickman of West Des Moines, Iowa, the country's foremost authority on Nationals, has accumulated photocopies of over 125,000 existing notes. He has filed these for ready access and has established a survival rate on every bank that ever issued a note.

The basic Van Belkum manuscript has been entered into a sophisticated computer. From this data, the exact number of notes printed for every bank has been determined. Totals for each type of National Bank Note have been recorded for each state as well as for the nation. Every change of bank title has been carefully recorded and the notes issued under each have been listed.

(Continued on Page 81)



Homer Lee Bank Note Company Advertising Card Simulates Currency

By BARBARA R. MUELLER, NLG

A MOST attractive syngraphic sideline consists of the specimen and advertising cards of bank note printers. Quite well known are the large, almost broadside sheets put out by the pioneer firms which eventually comprised the American Bank Note Company. These sheets bear impressions of a wide variety of engraved vignettes from which prospective customers made selections for their notes and other security paper. Coming along later in the 19th century was an elaborate advertising card in the similitude of a piece of paper money of the period put out by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company of New York.

The Homer Lee never was one of the top concerns in the field, so not much is known about it and its work. Perhaps the best source of information is a biography of a well-known bank note designer and one-time Chief of the Engraving Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: *The Life and Work of Thomas F. Morris 1852-1898* written by his son, T.F. Morris II, was serialized in *The Essay-Proof Journal* during 1966, 1967 and 1968, and privately printed in book form in 1968.

According to the younger Morris, his father left American Bank Note Company in 1887 after 19 years of service as a designer and joined Homer Lee as Superintendent of Design

and Engraving, where he received an extra \$600 a year salary. The Homer Lee plant was located on the first floor of the Tribune Building in downtown Manhattan. Morris worked there from 1888 to 1893. Evidently Homer Lee himself was a businessmen with diversified interests, of which the bank note company was but a minor one. However, one J.D. Messner of Short Hills, New Jersey, an aggressive young college graduate, managed the firm for him and was responsible for inducing Morris to join it. The grand plans of these two men were shattered by Messner's untimely death on February 21, 1888, just 49 days after Morris joined the team. Although Lee decided to carry on and even installed a litho steam press in 1889 to compete in the lower-priced field, the firm never fulfilled Morris' expectations.

In September 1893, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing first approached Morris about possible employment, and on November 1st he was sworn into service there. Shortly thereafter Homer Lee merged with the Franklin Bank Note Company and the subsequent Franklin Lee Bank Note Company was absorbed into the second "consolidation" of the American Bank Note Company in 1897.

THE HOMER LEE BANK NOTE COMPANY,

CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Engravers and Printers

Of Bonds, Share Certificates, Etc., for Railroads, Water, Gas and Electric Companies.

Securities engraved by this Company are accepted by the New York Stock Exchange.

Attention of Corporations not wishing to list their Securities is invited to our new **Steelograph** Securities. Designs and estimates furnished without cost.

THE HOMER LEE BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

Inscription on back of card.

The aforementioned biography of Thomas F. Morris contains "a contemporary view of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company" from the October 1888 issue of a trade journal called *Paper and Press*. From it one learns that Homer Lee was a native of Mansfield, Ohio who was taught engraving by his father. After unsuccessfully seeking employment at the Cincinnati office of American Bank Note, he went to New York to work for a minor card engraver. When the latter failed, he went into business for himself.

Indicative of the variety and type of work produced by Homer Lee are the items listed in Morris' diary for the first two months of his employment there:

Stock certificates—Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Co.; Seaboard National Bank; Cato Coal & Coke Co.; Fourteenth St. National Bank; Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Bonds and coupons—Clearing House Association; Everett Coal & Iron Co.; Aetna Iron Works; "Chinese" bond; South Pennsylvania Rail Road; East Pennsylvania Rail Road; Interstate Rapid Transit.

Fraternity certificate—Phi Delta Theta.

Menu—Lincoln's birthday dinner.

Letterhead—Crane Elevator Co.

During his tenure, it is known that Morris designed notes for El Banco Mercantil de Yucatan, and he probably was responsible for the considerable Homer Lee output for other Latin countries at the time—such as Colombia (Pick 385-388B, 404, 406-410); Honduras (Pick A1-8); Nicaragua (Pick 1-7); and Venezuela (Pick 3-6).

In view of his artistic style, it may well be that he also designed the advertising card illustrated here. It was produced by a combination of intaglio (steel line) engraving and color lithography. The litho portions are printed in red and green tints. These include the words SPECIMEN at upper left and lower right, the circular device at lower right on which the counter 50 is superimposed, the underprinting beneath Homer Lee, and the lathework surrounding the female figure.

On the back of the 4½ x 8 inch card is the following inscription as illustrated herein: "The Homer Lee Bank Note Company, City Hall Square, New York. Engravers and Printers of Bonds, Share Certificates, Etc., for Railroads, Water, Gas and Electric Companies. Securities engraved by this Company are accepted by the New York Stock Exchange. Attention of Corporations not wishing to list their Securities is invited to our new Steelograph Securities. Designs and estimates furnished without cost. The Homer Lee Bank Note Company, New York." It raises the questions: Was "steelograph" the Homer Lee name for the combination of intaglio and lithography as seen on the front of the card? How many other printers, if any, used this process? Were patents involved? (An interesting line of investigation would be the study of Homer Lee security paper possibly printed by this method.) After ABNCo. acquired Franklin Lee, did it also use the process?

Finally, Homer Lee printed U.S. postal notes of the first, second and third issues, as described in Nicholas Bruyer's study in *PAPER MONEY* in 1973-74, as listed below. The contract lasted from September 3, 1883 to September 3, 1887. Oddly enough, Morris redesigned the notes for American's bid to acquire the contract for the fourth issue just before he joined Homer Lee. The latter did not bid on that contract, which ABNCo. won.

Collectors seeking a challenging field which combines both U.S. and foreign paper money and other types of security paper would do well to track down the output of Homer Lee. The result of their labors could be a winning exhibit at Memphis or ANA.

References:

The Essay-Proof Journal, Spring 1967, Vol. 24, No. 2, whole no. 94, pp. 67-76 (that section of the Morris biography dealing with Homer Lee Bank Note Co.).

Paper Money, Vol. 12, No. 4, 1973, whole no. 48; Vol. 13, nos. 1-3, 1974, whole nos. 49-51 (pp. 171-178, no. 48, and pp. 20-29, no. 49 deal specifically with the Homer Lee printings).

INTERESTING NOTES 'BOUT INTERESTING NOTES

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Bears and Bank Notes

OBsolete bank note engravers chose a wide variety of subjects to decorate bills and make them appealing to the bank officers. These officials in turn tried to choose designs that would be acceptable to the people in their areas. Banks in the country often had vignettes of scenes pertaining to farming, hunting, Indians, etc. Banks located near the ocean often had vignettes of boats, whaling, etc. Banks in cities illustrated the large buildings and city views. The use of animals on bank notes was also popular during the state bank era. There are literally hundreds of different notes with an animal somewhere in their designs. Farm animals were probably the most popular subjects on the notes of the country banks. Wild animals were also used to some degree as a subject for the vignettes on a few notes. All wild animals on obsolete bank notes are moderately scarce.

The Bear

The early settlers encountered many hardships as they carved their way through the wilderness. The weather and problems with Indians and even with wild animals were the rule rather than the exception. Probably the most dangerous animals the pioneers encountered were bears. Huge in size, unpredictable and often violent in nature, these impressive beasts brought fear to the hearts of even the bravest hunters, especially if they were not prepared for the encounter. Outside of Indians, it is uncertain who was the first explorer or settler to encounter a bear in this country. Probably a mem-

ber of the Cabeza de Vaca or Francisco Coronado expeditions, while exploring the Southwest during the early sixteenth century, had a confrontation with a bear.

A Jesuit missionary, Claude Allouez, wrote "Mission to Kilistinou" in 1666 about the Assiniboine River region of western Canada. In this work he noted that "Indians are eaten by bears of frightful size, with prodigiously long claws." Another early encounter with a bear occurred during the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805. Lewis himself told the following story of his experience with a bear: "There was no place by means of which I could conceal myself from the monster until I could charge my rifle. In this situation I thought of retreating in a brisk walk until I could reach a tree about 300 yards below me, but I had no sooner turned myself about but he pitched at me, open mouthed and full speed. I ran into the water to such depth that I could stand and he would be obliged to swim, and that I could in that situation defend myself with my espartoon." (An espartoon was a sort of short spear.) Even Kit Carson was treed like a possum a number of times. Jim Bridger, a famous mountain man, described grizzly bears as "nothing but devils in fur coats". The most incredible encounter of man and bear has to be the experience of Hugh Glass.

In 1825, while on an expedition along the Missouri River, Hugh Glass and other members of his party en-

countered a bear. Glass shot the animal but it was only wounded, and enraged with pain, the bear chased Glass up a tree. The bruin followed him and dragged him down. Once they were on the ground, the bear continued the attack. He mauled and mutilated Glass's body, breaking several bones and ripping most of the scalp from his head. By the time the animal was killed, Glass was in such condition that his friends felt that he could not survive and he was left for dead. After remaining unconscious for days, Glass in some way began to revive. Sustaining himself on frogs, grass, and anything else that he could reach, he crawled on his stomach over a hundred miles down the Missouri to Fort Pierre, South Dakota. Medical treatment was finally administered and he recovered and went back to his life as a frontiersman. About ten years ago, a motion picture starring Richard Harris and titled "Man of the Wilderness" was made about this incredible feat.

Brown bears and polar bears are two of the breeds that appear on bank notes. The Arctic explorers often encountered polar bears and one of these confrontations is illustrated by an engraving on the \$3 bill from the Continental Bank of Boston. It seems that whenever a bear was used on a bank note, he was attacking man. These vignettes were meant to illustrate the hardships and dangers of the early settlers. Bears, unless provoked, intentionally or unintentionally, tried to avoid any confrontation with man.

The Bank Note

The vignette of the bear mauling a dog while the woodcutter attempts to kill him with an axe was engraved by W. L. Ormsby. Ormsby is famous for a particular style of vignette engraving—the "unit system." He engraved one vignette that covered the entire front of the note. All the printing of the bank title, denomination, etc., was done on top of the vignette. Ormsby thought that a note such as this would be difficult to counterfeit. He also engraved notes using the popular style of the times—the "patchwork system." This style consisted of a miscellaneous group of vignettes, counters and other letters combined for the note's design. The note shown here is of the latter type.

To my knowledge, this bear vignette was only used on this note from the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Petersburg, Indiana. The bank issued \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 bills. Only the \$1 bill used the vignette with the confrontation with the bear. The other denominations have vignettes of farming and themes pertaining to agriculture. Today, some breeds of bears are endangered species and if trends continue, these bears will go the way of the bank notes that illustrated them.

References

- Treasury of Big Game Animals*, Erwin A. Bauer. Published by *Outdoor Life*. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, San Francisco, London. 1974.
- Indiana Obsolete Notes and Scrip*, Wendell A. Wolka, Jack M. Vorhies and Donald A. Schramm. Society of Paper Money Collectors. 1978. Iola, Wisconsin.

Bill Horton Candidate for ANA Board



SPMC Governor William H. Horton, Jr. of Franklin, N.J. has announced his candidacy for election to the ANA Board. The following is excerpted from his campaign literature.:

Biography:

ANA life member #2068. Born in Newark, New Jersey in 1951. Currently working as the Superintendent of the Lake Mohawk-Sparta Water Company, Sparta Mountain Water Company and the Blairs-town Water Company. I also do consultant work for the Lake Wallkill Community Water System, Lake Glenwood Realty Company Water System and the Forest Lakes Water Company. Married in 1974 to Jacqueline Franson and have two sons, William III and Michael John.

Co-founded the Garden State Numismatic Association in 1975 and served as its president until 1979. Was recently elected president of the Great Eastern Numismatic Association (GENA), and am currently president of the Sussex County Coin Club. I am also currently serving on the Board of Governors of the Society of Paper Money Collectors and have been serving as a District Representative of ANA since 1976.

Well-known for my educational exhibits on paper money which have been exhibited in national, regional, state and local shows and conventions since 1972, capturing over 140 awards.

Platform:

1. As a member of the 1982 Audit Committee I feel our report should be followed to cut costs. As a governor I would try to enforce that report.
2. To streamline the day-to-day operations of the ANA staff at headquarters and conventions.
3. Continuation of open board meetings.
4. Improve the quality of our exhibit awards.

Patent Papers

(The following transcript of a printing process for which a patent was granted in 1869 is of interest to syngraphists, although it was originally published in the June 1913 issue of the United Stamp Company *Herald* of Chicago.)

No. 92,593 July 13, 1869

JOHN EARLE and ALFRED B.

STEELE of Philadelphia, Penn.

Improvement in Printing Revenue Stamps, etc., in Two or More Colors.

This invention consists of certain new and useful improvements in the manner of producing Revenue stamps, printed in two or more colors at one operation; the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same. In the drawings

Figure 1 represents what is termed a female plate;

Figure 2 represents what is termed a male plate;

Figure 3 represents a "form" for inking the female plate; and

Figure 4 represents a "form" for inking the male plate.

The objects and purposes of this invention are:

First, to attain a process of printing that will secure perfect and unvarying registration of two or more colors at one impression, by means of two or more united plates, the surfaces of which are engraved with any designs, in the usual manner of steel or copper plate engravings; and

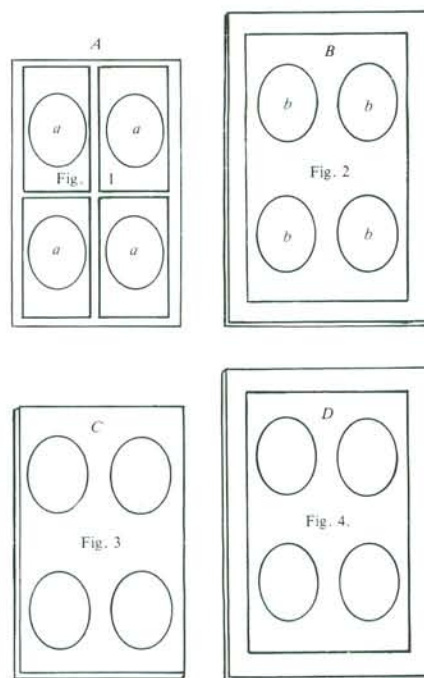
Second, to apply this process to the manufacture of printed stamps, such as those used by the United States Government in the Postal and Internal Revenue Departments, by which process they receive great additional security against counterfeiting, by such uniform registration of two or more colors.

The application of this process would afford great protection against the fraudulent re-use of cancelled stamps, by making one or more of the registered colors fugitive, while the remaining color or colors shall, or may be indelible.

Cancellation, by writing, printing or cutting with inked edges of stamp presses, being made obligatory over a certain part of the stamp top, centre, or bottom, and such designated part being in fugitive color, any attempt to remove the cancellation will be rendered abortive, as that portion of the stamp will at once show, by its impaired character, compared with the balance of the stamp, that it has been tampered with.

The process is equally applicable to bank notes, bonds, checks, coupons, or certificates, or any other thing requiring exact registration in two or more colors, as to revenue stamps, and it is so proposed to apply and use it, and with or without the use of fugitive inks, as may be desired.

To enable others skilled in the arts to make and use this invention, the accompanying drawings of the camera are fully described and explained.



A steel or copper plate, A, of proper superficial area and thickness, upon which is engraved such work, and in such places as it may be desirable to print from in any particular color, is prepared, and then this plate is cut entirely through where the blanks are intended to be, as at *a a*, etc., and which space will be occupied by the second or male plate. Pieces of steel or copper are next prepared, and engraved upon, and made to fit precisely the open spaces *a a*, both in superficial area and in thickness. These pieces *b b*, are then fixed accurately and immovably on a back plate, which is the male plate B.

The color of the ink used on these pieces *b* may differ from that used on the plate A.

To print neatly from these plates, "forms" of metal, or other substance C D, are used, and so made as to fill up the blank spaces or places of their respective plates, and even with the surfaces of their plates; and when said "forms" are laid in position, the plates may be inked in, respectively, with the colors intended to be printed, the "forms" preventing the printer from leaving a mass of ink on the perpendicular sides of each plate.

After the plates are filled in, and wiped, in the usual manner of steel or copper-plate printing, the male plate B is laid on the bed or plank of the press. Upon this plate is then adjusted the female plate A, one fitting exactly in the other, and presenting a surface as of one plate, but with different-colored inks. The paper is then placed over them, and, on pulling it through the ordinary roller-printing press, or subjecting it to vertical pressure, a registered impression, of undeviating accuracy of the whole engraving or design, or series of engravings or designs, is invariably obtained; and every impression must necessarily be duplicate of its fellows.

Should three colors be required, the same process is applied, leaving in the female plate A the blanks for the third, as well as the second colors; and a second male plate is prepared in the same manner as the first male plate, B, while the first male plate, B, has blanks cut through it, to admit of the fitting of the second male plate with the first or female plate A. The three plates, having been inked in and wiped on their separate forms, as above described, are adjusted together, and printed by one impression, producing three perfectly-registered colors.

CLAIM: In combination with two or more engraved plates, made and fitted together as described, and from which printing is to be done, by a single impression, in two or more colors, the separate inking of said plates by means of "forms," to prevent their vertical sides or walls from being covered with the ink, or causing blurred impressions, substantially set forth.

BEP "Watermelon Note" Souvenir Card



The above note features the reverse of the \$100 Treasury or "Coin" note issued under legislation of July 14, 1890. These notes were backed by metallic reserves, hence the term coin notes. All such notes were redeemable in either gold or silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The "Coin" notes were issued in Series 1890 and 1891 only.

The \$100 and \$1,000 notes of the 1890 series bear ornately engraved backs and get the name of "watermelon" notes because of the obvious and intricate rounded design of the zeros. They also bear an unusual legend. "This note is legal tender at its face value in payment of all debts public and private except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

FLORIDA UNITED NUMISMATISTS, INC.
28TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, JANUARY 3-8, 1983
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

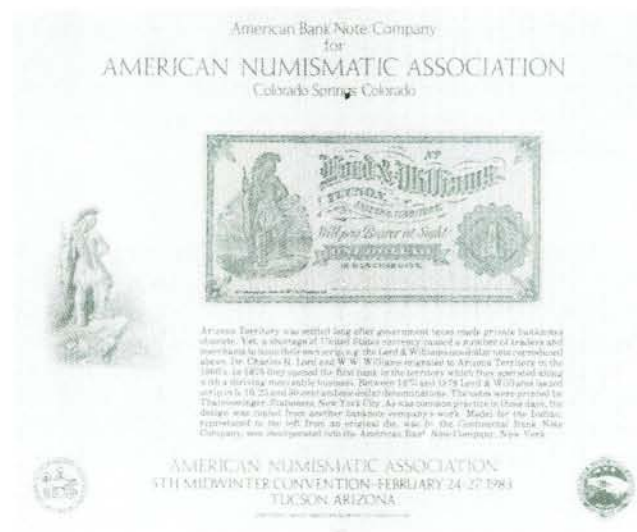
The Bureau of Engraving and Printing issued the second souvenir card of the Fiscal Year 1983 Program commemorating the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Florida United Numismatists, Inc. in Orlando, Florida, January 5 through 8, 1983.

The card features the reverse of the \$100 Treasury or "Coin" note issued under legislation of July 14, 1890. These notes were backed by metallic reserves, hence the term coin notes. The \$100 and \$1,000 notes of the 1890 series bear ornately engraved backs and get the name of "watermelon" notes because of the obvious and intricate rounded design of the zeros. The card is printed on a combination of 1-color offset and 1-color intaglio presses.

The souvenir cards are available at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Visitor Center, Washington, D.C. at \$4.00 each. The cost of the souvenir cards by mail is \$5.00 per card with a discount of 50¢ per card for bulk mail orders of 10 or more. In addition, a limited number of special Washington, D.C. Post Office machine-cancelled cards with the 20¢ Flag over the Supreme Court stamp affixed will be available by mail at \$5.50 each, and mail orders will be filled until such stock is exhausted. The card will remain on sale for 90 days or until all supplies are exhausted, whichever occurs first. The purchaser's name, address, and zip code should appear clearly on both the order form and the transmittal envelope.

Mail orders accompanied by appropriate remittance in the form of a check or money order payable to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) should be addressed to FUN '83, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20228. Customers are requested not to send cash with their orders and to allow 90 days from issue date for delivery.

ANA Tucson Convention Souvenir Card



In keeping with its practice of having the American Bank Note Company produce souvenir cards related to the locale of the event, the Tucson convention card features a \$1 note of Lord and Williams issued when Tucson was in the Arizona Territory.

Immigrants to the newly formed Territory, Dr. Charles H. Lord and W.W. Williams organized a merchandising firm in 1867 and opened the first bank in Arizona Territory in 1874. It is known that several denominations of bank notes, "Lord & Williams [not the merchandising firm] Will pay Bearer at Sight," were issued during the bank's first four years. It is not certain that any others were issued between 1879 and the bank's failure in 1881.

The Indian with a long bow and a quiver of arrows may be found on quite a few bank notes and checks of the era. Some are printed from engraved plates, such as the one on the left end of the card, while others, less sharp and not so distinct, are from lithographic stones.

The card is about 8½ x 10½ inches in size and has a tint to give it a pleasing two-color effect. It may be ordered from the American Numismatic Association Headquarters, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901, at \$4.00 each plus \$1.00 per order of ten or fewer to cover first class postage.



THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

Series of 1929 National Bank Note Replacement Plates

JUST about every seasoned National Bank Note collector has discovered pairs of Series of 1929 notes from a given bank which have different title layouts yet still bear the same pair of bank signatures. In every such case that I have observed, the later note has noticeably smaller and less bold signatures. John Hickman, in discussing these notes with me at Memphis this year, claims that he has seen pairs with larger signatures on the later notes.

Such pairs represent banks for which new overprinting plates were made during the course of the 1929 issues. The explanation has remained obscure. Naturally new plates were required in cases where titles or officers changed, but why a replacement if there was no change in either?

A Pattern

I have discovered a pattern. Luck would have it that of the 23 banks which issued small size notes in Wyoming, new plates were made for four (possibly five) banks despite the fact that neither the title nor officers changed. The affected banks were Casper (10533), Cheyenne (11380), Green River (10698), and Thermopolis (12638). In addition I have before me photocopies of such pairs from Winslow, Arizona (12581), Red Lodge, Montana (9841), and Albuquerque, New Mexico (12485).

The following pattern emerges from this sample:

1. In every case, one or more of the officers' signatures is reduced on the later issues.
2. In every case, the plate being replaced has a layout identical to that shown on Figure 1. Specifically, the fonts (designs and sizes of type), spacings between letters, and spacings between lines are identical to those shown on Figure 1.
3. The majority of affected banks have high charter numbers in the 9500 through 13000 range although this is not universal.
4. The change in plates occurred in the Type 1 issues.

Of these factors, number 2 appears to be of paramount importance. Quite obviously the original plates in all cases in this sample were made by the same contractor. Possibilities explaining why these plates were systematically replaced include such reasons as: (1) the layouts were too bold in comparison to other 1929 notes, (2) the plates had poor wearing properties, (3) the unusually close spacing of the letters in the titles may have caused ink clogging problems, or (4) someone just did not like the layout and saw to it that affected plates were replaced.

Who knows? The Bureau of Engraving and Printing did not keep the records relating to these typesetting contracts or

ALBUQUERQUE NATIONAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
ALBUQUERQUE
NEW MEXICO

Figure 1. Title layout which was commonly if not always replaced on Type 1 Series of 1929 National Bank Notes.

NORFOLK
NATIONAL BANK OF
COMMERCE AND TRUSTS
NORFOLK
VIRGINIA

Figure 2. Unusual title layout which seems to have been systematically replaced on Series of 1929 National Bank Notes.

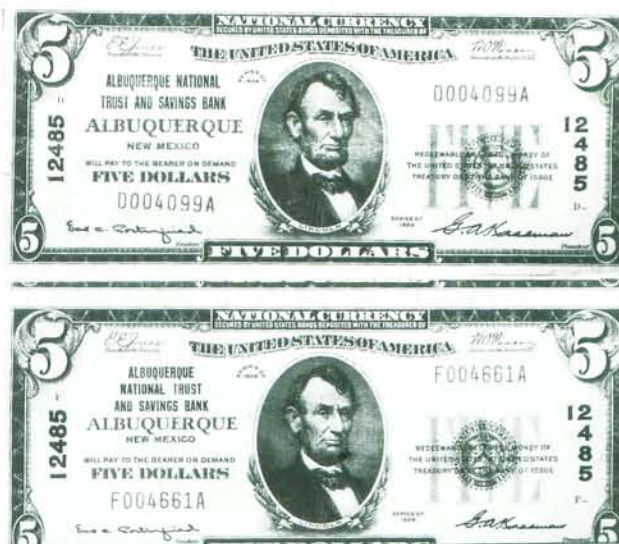


Figure 3. A pair of notes showing a dramatic change in title layout, yet the signatures are the same. Notice that the signatures on the later note (F004661A) are smaller.

production data associated with the use of the resulting overprinting plates. The fact remains, if you have a note with the layout shown on Figure 1, chances are excellent that you can find a later note on the same bank with a more conventional layout.

Another Doomed Layout

The layout shown on Figure 2 is another one that seems to have been systematically purged and replaced. It is unusual and scarce. I don't remember having seen its use on a type 2 note.

Is there any correlation between the layouts shown on Figures 1 and 2? Yes—there are two similarities. First, the town and state are set in the same fonts. Second, the layouts and signatures on the Figure 2 designs are consistently large and bold like those associated with the Figure 1 designs. It is obvious to me that the same contractor prepared these overprinting plates also.



Figure 4. Pairs of Wyoming notes illustrating replacement plates. Notice that the original plates had layouts of the bank titles identical to that shown in Figure 1. Also notice that the signatures were reduced on the second plate.

Conclusions

If my observations are correct, we have a pattern where only certain varieties of overprinting plates were systematically replaced. The pattern emerging here strongly implies that the replacement plates developed from technical considerations. Quite obviously we are left to wonder why.

The replacements seem to have been made during the middle of the type 1 issues, explaining why the layouts shown on Figures 1 and 2 are virtually or entirely missing in the type 2 issues.

If you have pairs of notes which do not fit the pattern described above, I would certainly appreciate getting photocopies of the notes.

A Rejected Theory

John Hickman and other observers have speculated that replacement plates resulted from complaints of affected bank officers regarding the relative sizes of their signatures as com-

pared to other notes, or as compared to the other signature on their own notes. Frankly, I don't think the bankers had that much to say about their layouts. Besides, in most if not all cases, the sizes of the signatures on the new plates were smaller and less bold than those on the originals. Who would possibly ask for a reduction!

Nitty-Gritty

If you enjoy the technical nitty-gritty of these layouts, consult my article in PAPER MONEY, volume 12, page 179. Shown there are most if not all of the fonts used to lay out 1929 overprints. The fonts used on notes with designs identical to Figure 1 are: bank title—0.12 inch American extra condensed, town—0.12 inch Gravure expanded, and state—0.07 inch Pastel. The fonts used on Figure 2 varieties are: bank title—0.08 Pastel bold condensed, town—0.12 inch Gravure expanded, and state—0.07 inch Pastel. If you refer to that article, beware that the photos of the various fonts are slightly enlarged so they cannot be used for direct size comparisons.

THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER MONEY

A Paper by J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Read Before The New York Numismatic Club, February 10, 1911, by George H. Blake

(Editor's Note: The following report, printed first in *The Nummatist*, April and May 1911 issues, is particularly useful because in addition to an explanation of Bureau of Engraving and Printing procedures, it contains a rationale for the change from the "old", large-size currency to the "new", present-day size. Its presentation well over a decade before the change took place demonstrates the great length of time required for such a revision in the nation's circulating medium of exchange to be accomplished.)

MONEY is a standard by which wealth is measured, and is the means by which one kind of wealth can be exchanged for another. It is older than history, and the kind of money employed by a people is not a bad measure of their civilization.

Money differs from currency; while currency is anything with which commodities can be bought and debts cancelled, it does not always have an intrinsic value, but may be, as in the case of bank-bills and government notes, merely a voucher or representative of value, in which case it is not money in the strictest acceptance of the term.

Money is that kind of currency which has an intrinsic value, and even if not used as currency would still be wealth. Money is anything that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade, as legal tender, coin, notes or cash.

The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof," etc., which has been supposed to make the term money synonymous with coins. The Constitution also provides that "No State shall coin money; emit bills of credit; or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," etc. Congress has maintained this point so well that copper coins and nickel pieces, although authorized to "pass current," are not money in an exact sense, because they are not made legal tender beyond twenty-five cents. The question has been raised whether a paper currency can be constituted by Congress a legal tender in payment of private debts. Such a power has been adjudged valid and declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in its legal tender decisions.

Paper money, like other kinds, has been both indifferent and good, but its advantages are so patent that it has become recognized as a necessity. Paper money is a great antiquity, and originated first in China. Marco Polo who was at the court of Kubla Khan from 1275 to 1291 A.D. describes it as having been used extensively since the beginning of the ninth century.

The first paper money ever issued by the Government of the United States was authorized by Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. The early issues of paper money from 1861 to 1876,

were made under contracts with various Bank Note Companies. After that date the Bureau of Engraving and Printing commenced the manufacture of United States Paper Money.

Since paper money became a circulating medium there have been many changes in design and distinctive character of paper used. Banknote engraving as applied to our securities is purely an American product, and no other institution in the world comes so near to furnishing, from an artistic and mechanical point of view, a perfect circulating medium, as does the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The printing of stamps, bills, and bonds is the highest expression of the printer's art. It is the jewelry of the trade, demanding skill, care, watchfulness and oversight such as is necessary in no other form of work.

The Bureau's work is the almost imperishable record of history. The fractional currency, the greenbacks, the national banknotes, the treasury notes, the silver and gold certificates and bonds are the visible and tangible evidence of the struggles and triumph of the nation. They are the crystalized forms of gigantic forensic battles waged under the statue of Columbia on the dome of the Capitol. They register the rise and fall of policies, parties and candidates.

They furthermore record the labors of 4,000 people employed in the Bureau, a branch of the government work which afford no soft places, but where every employee labors up to the limit of his ability.

Paper, Engraving & Printing

The paper employed for the printing of bills is a fine, firm quality of linen, known as "distinctive" paper, manufactured under government inspection at Dalton, Mass.

The sheets of paper on which bills and bonds are printed are delivered daily by the loans and currency division of the Secretary's office to the Bureau upon requisition. From the time the blank sheets are delivered by careful count until thirty days later, when the printed bills are sent to the Treasury, the Bureau must account for every sheet in its hands. It is counted when received, it is counted when wet, when printed on one side, when dried, when wet again, when printed again, when dried a second time, when examined for imperfections, when numbered,—in short, counted some fifty times before it finally escapes from the Bureau. It has become accustomed to be counted before it starts out into the world as money, and then continues to be counted until returned, dirty and worn out,—counted to death—only to be again counted and destroyed.

The engraving division is the cornerstone of the Bureau and the bulwark of our securities. In this division every form of security issued by the government has its origin, and the most artistic and skilled engravers that the world produces are employed. Steel engraving is the perfection of art as applied to securities; it differs from painting and sculpturing, inasmuch as the engraver who carves his work on steel plates must deliberately study the effect of each infinitesimal line. Free hand, with a diamond-pointed tool known as a graver, aided by a powerful magnifying-glass, he carves away, conscious that one

false cut or slip of his tool or miscalculation of depth or width of line will destroy the artistic merit of his creation and weeks or months of labor will have been in vain.

The introduction of cheap mechanical process work has superseded the beautiful creations of our master engraver commercially, and now we find the art limited to banknote engraving.

The work in this division is classified and divided so that employees become specially skilled in some particular branch of the art. For instance the engravers are classified as portrait, script, square letter and ornamental engravers. Each becomes unusually expert, the result being that not only better work is secured, but a greater amount is turned out in a given time, and greater security is obtained.

To the credit of the engravers and employees of this division, it should be stated that in the history of the Bureau none of its employees have engaged in counterfeiting.

The plates used in printing contain four notes, each bearing separate check letters, A, B, C, D. Near the check letter will be found a number which is used by the Bureau for identification and by means of which can be ascertained a complete history of the plate used in printing same, by whom engraved, printed, etc. At the present time by consulting the number on the most recent one dollar silver certificates it will be found that over ten thousand plates have been used to print that denomination.

When plates are issued in the morning, receipts are taken for them, and those charged with the same are not permitted to leave the building until they are returned to the Custodian's office and checked off. The system of checks and rules governing the custody of the work is so perfect that in the history of the Bureau not a single plate has gone astray.

The manufacture of distinctive paper with the double row of red and blue silk fibres pressed into the surface is a skilled process, calling for fine machinery and the best of raw material.

The process of preparing the paper for the printer also requires skill and experience. The wetting room looks not unlike a laundry, but no buttons are washed off, nor do collars ever go astray.

Here the bundles as received from the Treasury are opened, counted and separated into packages of twenty sheets each. A damp cloth is placed between each package and the paper is allowed to stand for several hours that it may absorb moisture from the cloths. The sheets are then shifted and placed under heavy pressure, and gradually prepared in twenty-four hours for the printing press. Care is taken to preserve the sizing on the paper, and the cloths are kept clean by frequent boilings without soap. It is here the counting begins, and it is fifteen years since a single sheet of paper has gone astray. One sheet on that occasion could not be accounted for. It may have been lost in the vat, it may have been a miscount on delivery to the Bureau, but no theory, explanation or apology would serve. There is no mention of mercy or

provision for mistakes in the creed of the Bureau. The fault, if fault there was, could not be located, and the employees of the room had to pay for the sheet as though it had been printed.

The busiest room in the Bureau is that devoted to plate printing, where nearly eighteen hundred people are engaged in the printing from the plates already mentioned. Plate printing has changed but little since its invention in Italy about 400 years ago.

The ink, which is specially prepared for the purpose, is rolled over all the plate, filling all depressions as well as covering the smooth surface of the plate. The pigment is then rubbed off the smooth surface with the bare hand, leaving the lines filled. The plate is then placed on the press, a damp sheet of paper placed upon it, and passed under the roller of the press, and thus the design is transferred to the paper. The operation looks easy, but a great degree of skill is required to produce perfect work, and plate printing is a trade in itself.

The printer gives a receipt for the plate form, he receipts for every sheet of paper he receives, the press registers every impression made and he cannot leave until he returns the plate and accounts for every sheet of paper. Each printer has a young woman to assist him, whose duty it is to lay the paper on the plate after it is inked, and remove the same after printing.

Suggestions for Design Uniformity

To circumvent and make more difficult the counterfeiting of our paper money, the Secretary of the Treasury who has given the subject much thought and study, recently appointed a committee consisting of U.S. Treasurer Lee McClung, myself, and the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service John E. Wilkie. Assistant Secretary Andrew will be represented on the committee by his private secretary, Mr. Robert L. Bacon. This committee has been actively engaged for several months preparing designs which will incorporate all of the essential features requested by the Secretary. This includes legibility, security as well as distinctiveness, and art features. The instructions also include the consideration of the reduction in the size of the notes.

At present there are nineteen miscellaneous designs in use, containing many objectionable features and a multiplicity of portraits, and a lacking in legibility of denominational counters. The plan of the committee is to reduce these nineteen different designs to nine, characterized by a distinctive portrait for each class of notes, as suggested as follows:

\$	1.00	Washington.
	2.00	Jefferson
	5.00	Lincoln
	10.00	Cleveland
	20.00	Jackson
	50.00	Grant
	100.00	Franklin
	500.00	Chase
	1,000.00	Hamilton

It is intended to engrave such portraits as may be finally decided upon, in the center of the face of the note, the same

portrait being used on the same denomination of three different kinds of notes, i.e., United States notes, Gold certificates, and Silver certificates, thus making it a simple matter for all persons to become so familiar with the portraits that distinguish the respective denominations that they will be unconsciously photographed on their minds, and be synonymous with the figures indicating the denomination of the notes. For example, when they see the portrait of Lincoln on a note they will readily understand that its denomination is \$5.00.

It is necessary that all tellers of banks and other persons who are constantly handling large quantities of money, as well as the general public, shall become familiar with each of these designs in order that they may readily distinguish the denomination and know the note is genuine.

This familiarity with the portraits will enable everyone to readily detect counterfeit erased notes, as experience has clearly shown that it is impossible for the most expert engraver to reproduce an exact facsimile of a portrait, even if the latter has been engraved by himself.

The class to which the note belongs may readily be determined by varying the colors in which the seal on the right side of the note and the denomination numeral on the left side are printed. Of course the name of the class will be plainly repeated, in the text of the note for each class, many times on the face and back.

In connection with any scheme of changing the design of our paper currency it is necessary to emphasize certain features which are absolutely essential to all notes. First of all, certain wording is required by law on each of the different certificates, for example take the wording for the Silver certificates:

"Silver Certificate. This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America, one silver dollar, payable to the bearer on demand. Washington, D.C. Series of 1899. Act of August the 4th, 1886."

Silver Certificate	
A	A
Signature of the Register of the Treasury	Signature of the Treasurer of the United States

This plan shows the essential features of a note which are required by law. Add to this the above wording, and it will be evident there is very little space left for any artistic embellishments, especially when it is necessary to leave plenty of blank space to allow the silk fibres of the distinctive paper to show through. There are two other important points to be considered in connection with designs.

First:—There must be distinctive denomination numbers in each corner of the note. The importance of the legibility of the counter to those who are constantly handling paper money in banks and commercial houses should not be underestimated. The denominational counter should be so distinct and legible as to allow quick reading of the denomination. The distinctive feature of the note is the second important point. This

is the portrait which should occupy a prominent part of the design, and when carefully engraved is the best possible convention against counterfeiting. There is no portion of the engraving on the banknote that is superior to a portrait in identifying a note.

Other points in favor of this suggested change may be summarized as follows:

1. To make the denominational counter or figure more distinct and legible.
2. To prevent as far as possible the raising of the denomination of a note by adding another figure.
3. To incorporate added safeguards against counterfeiting.
4. To improve on the artistic value of the design, retaining the present necessary and praiseworthy simplicity.

Advantages of Small-Size Currency

At the same time it seems also desirable to take advantage of this opportunity to consider the question of a change in the size as well as design of the paper currency. While this question is under consideration in the Treasury Department, it seems appropriate that the arguments for and against the change in size of the notes should be widely discussed throughout the country, as nothing more intimately concerns the affairs of the people than their money. It is only after a fair presentation of both sides of this question, that any judgment should be formed.

It seems wise to consider this question of the size of paper money from two points of view:—

1. From the point of view of the Treasury Department in the interests of economy.
2. From the point of view of the banks and commercial houses.

I. From the point of view of the Treasury Department in the interests of economy.

The present size of the paper currency is 3.04 inches wide by 7.26 inches long, and it is suggested that it be reduced to 2½ inches wide by 6 inches long, the same size as the Philippine paper currency which has proved such an unqualified success. It is estimated that the proposed change will result in a saving of about \$700,000.

II. From the point of view of banks and commercial houses.

1. Notes being small and capable of being carried flat by individuals will be preserved in that shape, and would therefore be more readily handled by cashiers, tellers and clerks, and be capable of being closely packed.

2. It will not be necessary to change dimensions of cash drawers, tills, compartments, etc., which now hold the present size of notes, as they will also hold the money of the proposed size. This would not be true if the suggestion were to enlarge and not to make smaller the existing size.

3. Banks, as well as Sub-treasuries could store probably 25 percent more notes in their vaults.

4. By actual experiments by the bank clerks and tellers of banks in the city of Washington, it is found that the proposed size of notes does not tend to cramp the hand of those persons manipulating them, as do the present size of notes, and that they are just as easily handled and counted as the old notes.

Against these many advantages in favor of the adoption of the new size of notes, the only objection to the scheme that seems worthy of consideration is that for some time there would be two sizes of paper money in use, which would probably cause inconvenience and annoyance to the business public and to bank tellers, but this objection could be overcome largely by preparing in advance, a sufficient quantity of notes of the new size so that they could be exchanged for notes of the old size on a fixed date, simultaneously, or nearly so, with all sub-treasuries, banks, or other large financial institutions. Preparing for the change, including the preparation of designs and plates and the printing of notes, would probably require about 18 months, and within that time a sufficient quantity of new notes could probably be prepared to make such exchange. The actual exchange could be substantially effected within a few months. The paper money in the hands of the general public would automatically change very rapidly, owing to the probable general desire to secure the new currency as soon as possible, on account of its novelty.

It will be noticed that these objections are based on the temporary inconvenience caused, and it is admitted that such temporary inconvenience may work slight hardship on some people and may cover a period of several months. But surely such considerations should never be allowed to stand in the way of permanent progress and permanent economy.

Proposed National Currency Changes

The above arrangements for the exchange of notes of course refers only to the United States notes and gold and silver certificates and can be made operative under Department authority, not therefore requiring special legislation. In order, however, to effect a reduction in the size of national bank currency without the necessity of legislative authority, at the same time continuing the many present designs, it will be necessary to change or eliminate all of the 12,000 plates now in use. Each national bank has at present one or more distinctive plates bearing an inscription giving its title and location. Continuing the present design and at the same time reducing the size of the note would necessitate the engraving of over 12,000 new plates. This could doubtless be done only by the Government's assumption of the expense of the new plates—a very expensive operation, as each plate costs \$75, making a total expenditure of \$900,000.

The difficulty, however, about reduction in the size of national bank notes could readily be overcome with great advantage and economy, by adopting a uniform circulating note which would do away with the necessity of special notes for individual banks. Legislative action, however, would be necessary to bring about the desired result. If this should be brought about there will perhaps be no appreciable expense whatever thrust upon the banks in the adoption of a similar sized note. The adoption of such a note would necessitate the

preparation of only one hundred plates, and would result in the following advantages:

1. Uniformity with United States notes and certificates, thus making all paper issues in circulation the same size.

2. Reduction in the force of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in receiving currency from the Bureau, and its shipment to banks.

3. Reduction in the vault space required by the Comptroller of the Currency.

4. There would be no necessity for the Comptroller of the Currency to carry a reserve supply for each bank, as his stock would be common to all banks. The present reserve supply of national bank notes in the Treasury is as follows:

Total balance	\$664,930,970
Average amount on hand for each bank, about 68% capital stock.	
Emergency currency	\$650,000,000
Average amount for each bank, about 67% capital stock.	

5. Saving of a large number of sheets which are held ready for issue, but which are cancelled because the banks for which they are prepared go into liquidation. This item was 654,000 sheets in the last fiscal year. At present the Treasury has to keep a reserve on hand for each of the 7,000 active national banks. This would result in an estimated saving of \$40,000 a year.

6. Reduction of force in National Bank Redemption Agency through probable elimination of assortment of character numbers of the notes submitted for redemption.

7. In time of panic or money stringency the proposed uniform currency would be particularly helpful. The banks could then send the necessary amount of bonds to the nearest sub-treasury and get its equivalent in currency. This could be done in the short space of time required for counting the bonds and making the book entry. In 1907, banks sending to Washington for their own notes had to wait sometimes three or four weeks for their currency.

The proposed reduction in the size of the paper currency ought to and would be popular with the public, because it could be more easily handled, once the strangeness and newness of it had worn off. Also, it could be carried in a pocket book of ordinary size with less folding. This fact would tend to prevent it from becoming soiled and torn as soon as the present notes, which have to be folded and creased two or three times.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

COPE PRODUCTION FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

PRINTED DURING NOVEMBER 1982

SERIAL NUMBERS

SERIES	FROM	TO	QUANTITY
ONE DOLLAR			
1981	B33 280 001 E	B69 120 000 E	35,840,000
1981	E51 200 001 C	E89 600 000 C	38,400,000
1981	F87 040 001 C	F99 840 000 C	12,800,000
1981	F00 000 001 D	F17 920 000 D	17,920,000
1981	G51 200 001 C	G89 600 000 C	38,400,000
1981	H62 720 001 A	H88 320 000 A	25,600,000
FIVE DOLLARS			
1981	G69 120 001 A	G79 360 000 A	10,240,000
1981	H11 520 001 A	H20 480 000 A	8,960,000
1981	J38 400 001 A	J48 640 000 A	10,240,000
1981	L88 320 001 A	L97 280 000 A	8,960,000
TEN DOLLARS			
1981	B20 480 001 B	B37 120 000 B	16,640,000
1981	E26 880 001 A	E35 840 000 A	8,960,000
1981	G42 240 001 A	G52 480 000 A	10,240,000
1981	H11 520 001 A	H23 040 000 A	11,520,000
1981	J16 640 001 A	J25 600 000 A	8,960,000
TWENTY DOLLARS			
1981	B48 640 001 B	B74 240 000 B	25,600,000
1981	E92 160 001 A	E99 840 000 A	7,680,000
1981	E00 000 001 B	E03 840 000 B	3,840,000
1981	G21 760 001 B	G34 560 000 B	12,800,000
1981	H24 320 001 A	H30 720 000 A	6,400,000
1981	J47 360 001 A	J60 160 000 A	12,800,000
1981	L19 200 001 B	L32 000 000 B	12,800,000
FIFTY DOLLARS			
1981	D06 400 001 A	D08 960 000 A	2,560,000
1981	L06 400 001 A	L10 240 000 A	3,840,000
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS			
1981	C01 280 001 A	C06 400 000 A	5,120,000

For the month of November stars were printed for sheets only, with the following serial numbers:

ONE DOLLAR			
1981	G03 218 001*	G03 840 000*	2,000 sheets
1981	H01 299 001*	H01 920 000*	1,000 sheets
FIVE DOLLARS			
1981	J00 659 501*	J01 280 000*	500 sheets
TEN DOLLARS			
1981	E00 019 501*	E00 640 000*	500 sheets

PRINTED DURING DECEMBER 1982

ONE DOLLAR			
1981	A26 880 001 B	A52 480 000 B	25,600,000
1981	B69 120 001 E	B90 880 000 E	21,760,000
1981	F17 920 001 D	F43 520 000 D	25,600,000
1981	G89 600 001 C	G99 840 000 C	10,240,000
1981	G00 000 001 D	G15 360 000 D	15,360,000
1981	G03 840 001 *	G04 480 000 *	640,000
1981	K14 080 001 C	K35 840 000 C	21,760,000
1981	L96 000 001 C	L99 840 000 C	3,840,000
1981	L00 000 001 D	L28 160 000 D	28,160,000
FIVE DOLLARS			
1981	A21 760 001 A	A30 720 000 A	8,960,000
1981	G79 360 001 A	G89 600 000 A	10,240,000
1981	L97 280 001 A	L99 840 000 A	2,560,000
1981	L00 000 001 B	L07 680 000 B	7,680,000
TEN DOLLARS			
1981	A32 000 001 A	A42 720 000 A	10,240,000
1981	B37 120 001 B	B46 080 000 B	8,960,000
1981	G52 480 001 A	G64 000 000 A	11,520,000
1981	L44 800 001 A	L56 320 000 A	11,520,000
TWENTY DOLLARS			
1981	A51 200 001 A	A61 440 000 A	10,240,000
1981	B74 240 001 B	B99 840 000 B	25,600,000
1981	B00 000 001 C	B03 840 000 C	3,840,000
1981	G34 560 001 B	G47 360 000 B	12,800,000
1981	L32 000 001 B	L55 040 000 B	23,040,000
FIVE DOLLARS			
1981	A00 019 501*	A00 640 000*	500 sheets
TWENTY DOLLARS			
1981	L01 939 501*	L02 560 000*	500 sheets



Spring and the busiest part of the year in our hobby are almost upon us. As usual, SPMC will be having a number of regional meetings as well as our traditional activities at the International Paper Money Show in Memphis and at the ANA convention in San Diego. Be sure to keep an eye on the numismatic press as well as future issues of this magazine for more details.

If you have not paid your dues for 1983, this is the last issue of the magazine which you will receive. With a top-notch publication, members' library, book publishing program, social events, and other projects available to you, I hope that, even in these troubled economic times, you will consider \$12 both a very modest and prudent investment in your enjoyment of the hobby. If you have not yet paid your dues and have misplaced the dues notice which was mailed

with the last issue of the journal, won't you take a moment now to remove the mailing label from this issue's envelope and send it along with your check for \$12, made payable to SPMC, to Roger H. Durand, SPMC Treasurer, P.O. Box 186, Rehoboth, Mass. 02769. Please be sure to indicate your membership number on your check as well. We hope to have all of you share in our enjoyment of the hobby, through membership in SPMC, for a long time to come!

I have resigned as Chairman of the Society's Wismer Update Book Publishing Project as of January 10, 1983. This resignation was made necessary because of a promotion and expanding work load at my place of employment. I am, however, happy to announce that Richard T. Hooper has agreed to again oversee this project and to see that it moves forward. Dick's extensive experience with both obsolete paper money and the Wismer Project goes back many years. This, I feel certain, bodes well for the future of this important and immense undertaking. Dick can be reached at P.O. Box 196, Newfoundland, Pennsylvania 18445. Please extend him your full cooperation.

I hope to see many of you during the coming months at various shows. If you have any questions or thoughts regarding the Society's programs, please feel free to contact me at Box 366, Hinsdale, Il. 60521.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

ROBERT AZPIAZU, JR., Secretary



P. O. Box 1433

Hialeah, FL 33011

NEW MEMBERS

- ✓ 6450 James Gray, P.O. Box 294, Grifton, N.C. 28530; C, Large & Small U.S.
- ✓ 6451 W.E. Hutto, 1652 S. Santa Belia, Green Valley, Az. 85614.
- ✓ 6452 Randall Suslick, 11 Norwood Dr., Chase City, Va. 23924; C, Civil War/Confederate.
- 6453 ~~Burton Goldman, 2200 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206; C, Paper.~~
- ✓ 6454 Edward Coppinger, 50 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. 02109; C&D.
- ✓ 6455 Ray A. Miller, Jr., P.O. Box 4189, Lancaster, Ca. 93539; C&D, Western Drafts, Checks, Exchanges.
- ✓ 6456 Larry R. Kinney, P.O. Box 71127, Seattle, Wa. 98107; C&D, Foreign Banknotes.
- ✓ 6457 Stanley S. Jez, 5 Saunders Street, Lawrence, Mass. 01841; C, Confederate & Obsolete.
- ✓ 6458 Larry Cutler, P.O. Box 3351, Daly City, Ca. 94015; C.
- ✓ 6459 Kenny R. Johns, 50 Currie Ave., Jackson, Tenn. 38301; C, U.S. Nat. Curr.—Tenn.—Obsolete.
- ✓ 6460 Stanley R. Berkowitz, 47 Prentice Rd., Newton Centre, Ma. 02159.
- ✓ 6461 James E. Freeman, Jr., Box 309, Anderson, Indiana 46015; C, Indiana Bank Notes.
- ~~6462 Howard Herz, P.O. Box 1000, Minden, Nevada 89501; C&D.~~
- ✓ 6463 John Wixson, 1106 Heatherloch Drive, Gastonia, N.C. 28052; C, U.S. National Bank Notes & China.
- ✓ 6464 Herbert H. Booker 2nd, 7777 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, Ca. 90620; C, World Bank Notes.
- ✓ 6465 William J. Reid, 819 Edison, Philadelphia, Pa. 19116; C, World Bank Notes.
- ✓ 6466 Alan Goldsmith, P.O. Box 740291, Houston, Texas 77274; C&D, Nationals, Texas Obsoletes, MPC.
- ✓ 6467 Janet Swartzlander, 9 Culpepper Rd., Williamsville, N.Y. 14221.
- ✓ 6468 Tom Kanawyer, 9221 Heatherdale Dr., Dallas, Texas 75243; C&D, Jap Invasion & World Paper.
- ✓ 6469 Alexander J. Barna, P.O. Box 189, Broomall, Pa. 19008; C&D, U.S. Large, Small & Fractionals.

CODE #4

money mart

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, WI 53549 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1, 1982 for Jan. 1983 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words: \$1: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

HAVE BEAUTIFUL OLD UNITED States government revenue certificates over a hundred years old starting at \$1.50 on up. Also buy these. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461

(106)

WANTED: FIRST TWELVE ISSUES and whole numbers 29 and 30 of *Paper Money*, second (pink, 1969) edition of Criswell's North American Currency (will purchase or trade first edition plus cash), Connecticut banking and currency histories, 6¼c Connecticut fractionals. Robert Gallette, P.O. Box 288, Avon, CT 06001.

WANTED: MAINE OBSOLETE notes in any denomination on the Kathadin Iron Works. Always interested in buying Maine Nationals. Write to E.B. Overlock, 398 San Jose, Winter Haven, FL 33880. SPMC #78.

BUYING MILITARY PAYMENT Certificates (MPC's) in strictly crisp uncirculated (CU) condition only. Present requirements are Series #471 - \$10.00 and Series #521 - \$10.00. Will not be outbid. N.L. Imbriglio, P.O. B. 399, Oakhurst, NJ 07755

(107)

WANTED TO SELL CURRENCY cards or trade for those not possessed. List for SASE. Burkett, 1475 Rubenstein Ave., Cardiff, CA 92007

(106)

MARYLAND OBSOLETE CURRENCY, scrip, checks wanted. Dealer lists OK. Will pay cash, trade for coins, or combination. Prefer photocopies. Howard Cohen, Drawer CP160, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

(107)

WANTED: LARGE OR small bank notes and obsoletes of Belleville, Illinois and area. Oren E. Cannady, 1210 Western Ave., Belleville, IL 62221.

MINNESOTA LARGE AND small wanted. Particularly need Osakis #6837, all Mankato banks, others. Please describe and price. Patrick Flynn, 122 Shadywood Ave., Mankato, MN 56001

(113)

NATIONAL CURRENCY, over 300 different duplicates to sell or trade. SASE brings list. J.S. Apelman, Box 283, Covington, LA 70434

(107)

CHANGEOVER PAIRS WANTED: any two consecutively numbered notes from two different series before 1950. I especially need pairs from Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Dallas. I want any FRN, SC, or USN pair; Star or high denomination pair. When writing state all information including serial numbers and front and back plate numbers. Even if you don't want to sell, I'd appreciate information on any pair that is not listed in the 1982 GSO. Confidential, of course. Please write David Klein, P.O.B. 120, Fairfield, CT 06430

(107)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: large size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, MO 630337

(106)

BUYING NATIONALS AND type notes. Particularly need Nationals from northern and central California for my personal collection. A few notes for sale as well. Send for a free price list. William Litt, P.O. Box 4770, Stanford, CA 94350

(104)

WANTED: ALL PRISON scrip. Some N.J. material also. Please describe and price. Jerry Zara, P.O. Box 248, Brick, NJ 08723

(106)

TOP PRICE (OR trade) for \$1 1935D W/N pairs. I need blocks UE, VE, WE, DF, HF, UF, LG, *B, and *C. Write David Klein, Box 120, Fairfield, CT 06430

(107)

WANTED: HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS National Currency notes charter number 2808, 9425, 13744. Also National Currency notes from The First National Bank of Milford, Ill. charter number 5149. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942

(108)

WANTED: ILLINOIS NATIONALS—Carmi, Crossville, Enfield, Grayville, Norris City, Fairfield, Albion, Dahlgren, Omaha, New Haven. Price and Xerox appreciated. Pete Fulkerson, 510 W. Commerce, P.O. Box 126, Grayville, IL 62844

(108)

SOUVENIR CARDS WANTED: SPMC, IPMS and ANA souvenir cards cancelled at show of issue. Will buy or trade. Send photocopy and price/trade desired. Thanks! Ken Barr, P.O. Box 32541, San Jose, CA 95152

(106)

WANTED: OBSOLETE NOTES of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah, Georgia. Also, interested in any other material or information on this bank. Gary Hacker, 2710 Overhill Rd., Pekin, IL 61554

(106)

WANTED: VIRGINIA OBSOLETE notes all types, Bank city, county, National, scrip. Describe notes. Corbett B. Davis, 2604 Westhampton S. W., Roanoke, VA 24015

(105)

WANTED: OKAWVILLE, ILLINOIS National Currency (charter 11780 only) type one \$10, type two \$10 and \$20. Sam Johnson, 1113 N. Market, Sparta, IL 62286

(106)

WANTED: OBSOLETE NOTES and scrip of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham, PA. Also notes with mining vignettes. Please describe and price. Jerry Dzara, Box 35412, Tucson, AZ 85740

(106)

WANTED: VOLUMES 1-3 Paper Money. I collect Nebraska obsoletes. Nationals, post cards, railroad schedules, and books. Please send copies and prices. A.A. Armstrong, Jr., 211 W. 39, Scottsbluff, NE 69361

(110)

STAR NOTES LARGE wanted. Send Xerox copy and price. Fred Pitkof, 852 Kallas Court, Valley Stream, NY 11580 (107)

CONFEDERATE OR CSA counterfeits: buy or trade. Marty Sidener, P.O. Box 932, Carrollton, TX 75006 (106)

WANTED: WOLFEBORO, NEW Hampshire notes. Also spelled Wolfboro and Wolfeborough. Obsolete and national currency, all issues and varieties for personal collection. Dave Bowers, Box 1090, Wolfeboro, NH 03894 (104)

WANTED: CU \$1.00 FRN with serial #05041981 or 09221978. James E. Lund, Route 7, Box 726, Alexandria, MN 56308 (106)

I AM ACTIVELY buying Rhode Island colonial, obsolete, and scrip for my personal collection. Please describe and price. All conditions considered. Roland River, Box 242, Ashton, RI 02864-0242 (108)

ILLINOIS NATIONALS WANTED: Chester #4187, Dahlgren #7750, Dongola #10086, Equality #6978, Fairfield #5009 & #6609, Johnston City #7458, Jonesboro #12373, Mounds City #7443, New Douglas #13696, New Haven #8053, Omaha #10291, Ullin #8180, C.E. Hilliard, 201 E. Cherry, Winchester, IL 62694 (106)

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091, Bowling Green, Ohio notes, #4045. Any other NW Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (419-865-5516) (110)

I COLLECT CALIFORNIA, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and all other Western stocks, bonds, checks, drafts. Please sell to me! Ken Prag, Box 531 PM, Burlingame, CA 94010 (phone 415-566-6400). (119)

TENNESSEE NATIONALS WANTED for my personal collection. Especially need first and second charters. largest prices paid. Jasper Payne, Box 3093, Knoxville, TN 37917. (113)

TOMS RIVER, NEW Jersey wanted: also other Ocean County notes from Barnegat, Bergen Iron Works, Burrsville, Cedar Creek, New Egypt, Tuckerton, Goshen, Manchester (Torrey scrip). Describe and price, trades available. Bob Mitchell, 629 Monmouth Way, Winter Park, FL 32792 (105)

WANT SCARCE MINNESOTA Nationals like: Aurora, Big Lake, Fertile, Fulda, Grand Meadow, Iona, Lake City, Le Sueur, Le Sueur Centre, Little Fork, Melrose, Motordale, Red Lake Falls, Richfield, Tracy—plus many more better ones. Please write with description, price. I'll pay top \$\$\$\$ Gary Kruesel, Box 7061, Rochester, MN 55903 (105)

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091. Also interested in other northwestern Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (110)

WANTED: TEXAS LARGE Size Nationals in average circulated condition to gems, when priced right. No laundered or doctored notes, and no late date signatures. Chas. R. Craddock, 618 West Parker, Houston, TX 77091 (104)

INTEREST-BEARING OBSOLETEs wanted, all states. Also vignettied pre-1880 checks, drafts, bills of exchange. No blanks. Brian Mills, 56 The Avenue, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5DE England (104)

WANTED UNCUT OR partial sheets of Fractionals, Nationals, large currency, small currency (no 1976, 1981) any condition. Please describe thoroughly and price. Graeme Ton, 203 47th St., Gulfport, MS 39501 (105)

WANTED: AUTOGRAPHS, STOCKS, bonds, checks, financial paper, broken banknotes. Mark Vardakis, Box 327, Coventry, RI 02816 (ph. 401-884-5868). (105)

WASHINGTON STATE NATIONALS wanted. Interested in all large and small issues. Send Xerox copy and price. Write Jim Sazama, P.O. Box 1235, Southern Pines, NC 28387 (105)

WANTED: SYCAMORE, DEKALB & Malta, Illinois Nationals. Large and small size needed. Also Sycamore, Ohio & DeKalb, Texas, Bob Rozycki, Sycamore Coin Gallery, 358 W. State, Sycamore, IL 60178 (107)

WANTED: 1929 FRBN (Brown Seal) \$5.00 San Francisco. CU only. J. Ryman, 70 Remsen St., Cohoes, NY 12047. (105)

BUYING SPECIAL NUMBERS, any small size \$1.00 notes F-CU having date this century such as A03281926B or E12061991A, etc. Write or ship for offer. Bill O'Brien, Jr., 63 Braemar Drive, Wayne, NJ 07470 (107)

GENUINE STOCK CERTIFICATES. List SASE. 50 different \$19.95. 100 different unissued \$22.95. 100 different used without pictures \$24.95. 50 different with 50 different pictures \$34.95. 1 to 100,000 wanted. Hollins, Box 112-P, Springfield, VA 22150 (112)

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CATALOG

(Continued from Page 65)

Given the total numbers of notes printed and a good sampling of what has survived in collectors' hands, it became possible to determine a realistic rarity for each state and for each bank within a state. Armed with this information, it has become practical to determine exactly the value base for all notes in all conditions from every state.

The valuations presented in this book are the work of Dean Oakes of Iowa City, Iowa, one of the leading paper money dealers in the nation, and John Hickman's business partner. Dean used a combination of known market values and computer technology to create a basic set of values for every National Bank Note. Then he personally undertook the lengthy process of fine-tuning these values to realistic market conditions. Collector and dealer alike are offered the first meaningful price guide to National Currency.

The book deals only with banks that actually issued notes—12,544 of the 14,000 chartered national banks in the period 1863-1935. So you no longer have to look for notes on banks that were never issued. The total number of issuing banks listed is brought to more than 13,000 with the unique detailing of banks which had a common charter number but changed names.

The catalog is arranged so you can find your note quickly by turning directly to a state chapter that is listed alphabetically, as are the cities and towns within a state. All notes issued by a bank are then listed in sequential order giving serial number ranges, quantity printed and the value in three grades.

The comprehensive introduction contains information that up to now has been scattered in various places. In addition, all the various types of notes are illustrated and each state chapter features selected illustrations of scarcer notes.

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\$1.00	Original Second National Bank of Watkins, New York, #456 not on note, autographed inconspicuously by J.N. Houston, treasurer, \$984.00 out in 1910, a nice addition to any collection, bright XF +, priced to sell at	\$745.00
\$5.00	Brown back, Saint Paul National Bank #3129, original and CH CU except for light fold left lower corner not in design, \$840.00 out in 1910, very scarce, president's signature, W.J. Paul	\$825.00
\$5.00	Brown back, First National Bank of Attleboro, Mass. #2232, uncirculated, hard to find UNC Brownbacks under \$700.00	\$675.00
\$5.00	Red Seal Second National Bank of New Haven #227, difficult to find CH CU Red Seals, selling at	\$1250.00
\$10.00	1902 Plain back, Farmers National Bank of Taylorville, Illinois #5410, F-VF better Illinois note, priced to sell quickly at	\$115.00
\$5.00	1902 Farmer's National Bank of New Holland, PA #8499, Natural VF, only \$2230.00 out on this scarce bank, reduced to ..	\$175.00
\$10.00	1902 Plain back First National Bank of Waynesboro, PA #11866, Chartered bank, legible stamped signatures, bright XF	\$135.00
FR 39	\$1.00 1917 Legal seven consecutive notes, R31158109A-R31158115A, unmolested, bright, better than average centering AU-CU	\$795.00

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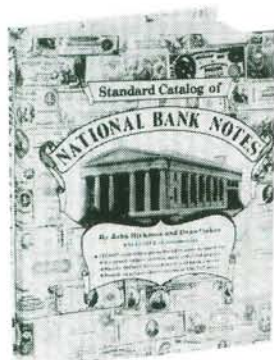
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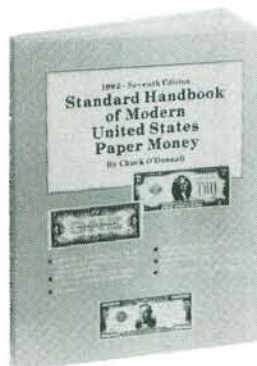
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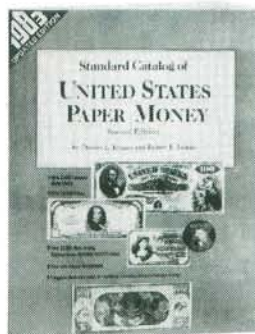


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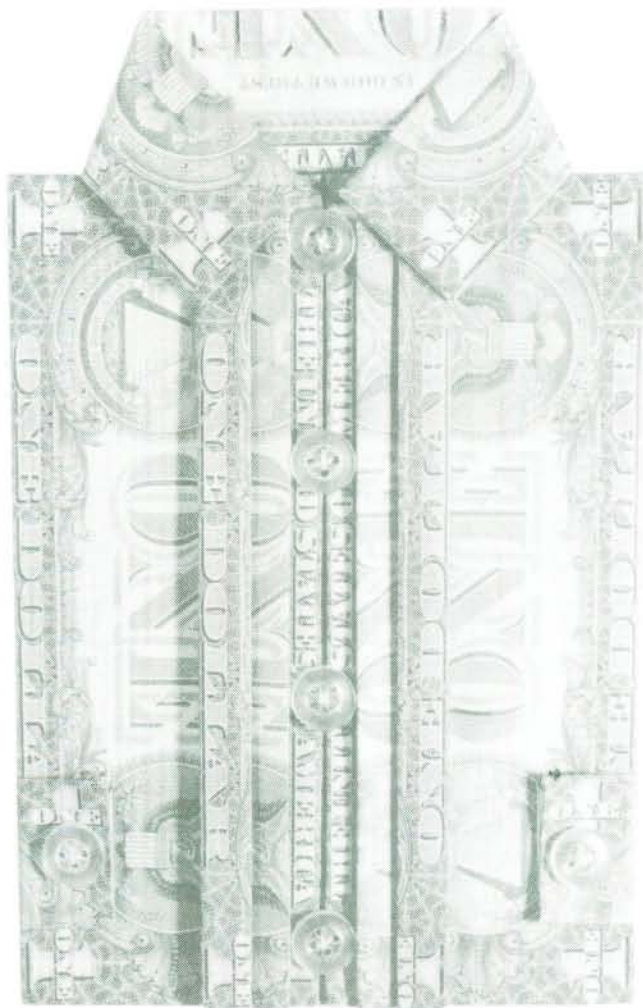
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TOWN	Ch #	1929 Ty One Denomination	1929 Ty Two Denomination	TOWN	Ch #	1929 Ty One Denomination	1929 Ty Two Denomination
Berlin	4523		5	Lakeport	4740	5-10-20	10-20
Berlin	5622	10		Lancaster	2600	5-10	5-10-20
Berlin	14100		10	Lebanon	808	10-20	10-20
Bristol	5151	10	10-20	Littleton	1885	10	10
Charlestown	537	5-10-20	5-10-20	Manchester	574	5 20	5-10
Claremont	596	5 20		Manchester	1059	20	5-10-20
Claremont	4793	5	10-20	Manchester	1153	5-10	
Claremont	13829		5-10	Manchester	1520		10-20
Colebrook	4041	5	5	Milford	1070	5 20	5-10-20
Colebrook	5183		10	Nashua	1310		5 20
Concord	318	5-10 50-100	5 20	Nashua	2240	5	5-10-20
Concord	758	5-10 50	5-10-20	New Market	1330	5-10	5-10-20
Concord	2447	5	20	Newport	888	5 -10	5-10-20
Derry	499	10-20		Newport	3404	5-10-20	5-10-20
Dover	5274		20	Peterborough	1179	5-10-20	5-10-20
East Jaffrey	1242	5	10	Plymouth	2587	20	10
Exeter	12889	5	5-10-20	Portsmouth	19	10	20
Farmington	2022	10		Portsmouth	401	5	
Farmington	13764		5 20	Portsmouth	1052	5-10	5-10-20
Franklin	2443	20	20	Rochester	11893	5	5-10-20
Gorham	9001		5-10	Rochester	13861		5-10-20
Groveton	5317	10-20	10	Somersworth	1180	5-10	5 20
Hanover	1145	20	10-20	Somersworth	1183	10-20	5-10-20
Hillsborough	1688	20	10-20	Tilton	1333	20	5-10-20
Keene	559	5 20	5-10-20	West Derry	8038	10-20	10-20
Keene	877	5	5-10-20	Wilton	13247	5	5 20
Keene	946	5 20	5-10-20	Winchester	887	5 20	5-10-20
Laconia	1645		5-10-20	Wolfeboro	8147	20	10-20
Laconia	4037	10-20	10-20	Woodsville	5092	10	5

If you have any of the above notes (or any other N.H. Nationals both large and small) I would like to hear from you as I am attempting to produce a listing of the surviving New Hampshire Nationals. If you have notes to sell, please advise per the above method, if you have material that you currently do not wish to sell but would like to assist in the data accumulation, please advise Town-charter #- type denomination-serial number- N or No N charter # prefix and condition, or better yet include photostat and I will reimburse photo cost.

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1112	St. Louis N.B.	7808	City N.B.
1381	Union N.B.	9297	Mercantile N.B.
1501	Merchant's N.B.	9460	Broadway N.B.
1665	N.B. of the State of MO	12066	Security N.B. Savings & Trust
1858	Valley N.B.	12220	Missouri N.B.
2835	Fifth N.B.	12220	Grand Avenue N.B.
4232	N.B. of the Republic	12220	Grand N.B.
4262	Laclede N.B.	12389	Telegraphers N.B.
4575	Chemical N.B.	12506	American Exchange N.B.
		13726	American Exchange N.B. <i>SMALL SIZE</i>

If you have notes and prefer not to sell them, I would appreciate any information you would care to pass along for reference purposes.

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Mar.'.	\$6.00 Aug. 14, 1776, V.F.	20.00
New J.	£6 April 10, 1759, Fine.	75.00
New J.	1 Shilling, Dec. 31, 1763, Unc.	130.00
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New J.	\$4.00 June 9, 1780, Fine.	70.00
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R. Isl.	6 Shillings, May, 1786, A. Unc.	26.00
S. Car.	\$50.00, Feb. 8, 1779, X. F.	165.00
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Va.	\$15.00, May 5, 1777, V.F.	55.00
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Also want general obsolete currency pre-1865 from other New Hampshire towns. My collection is just beginning, so at this point I can use just about anything and everything!

Dave Bowers

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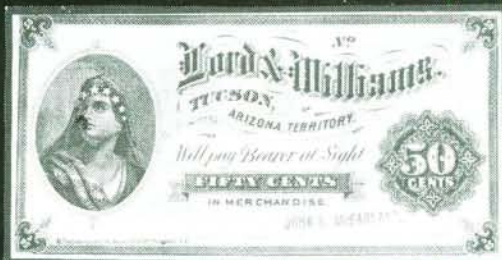


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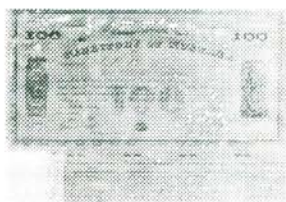
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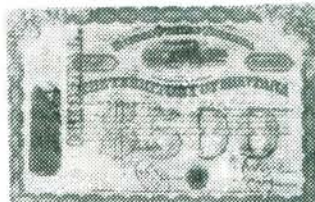
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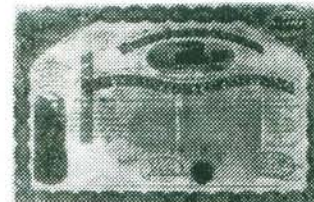
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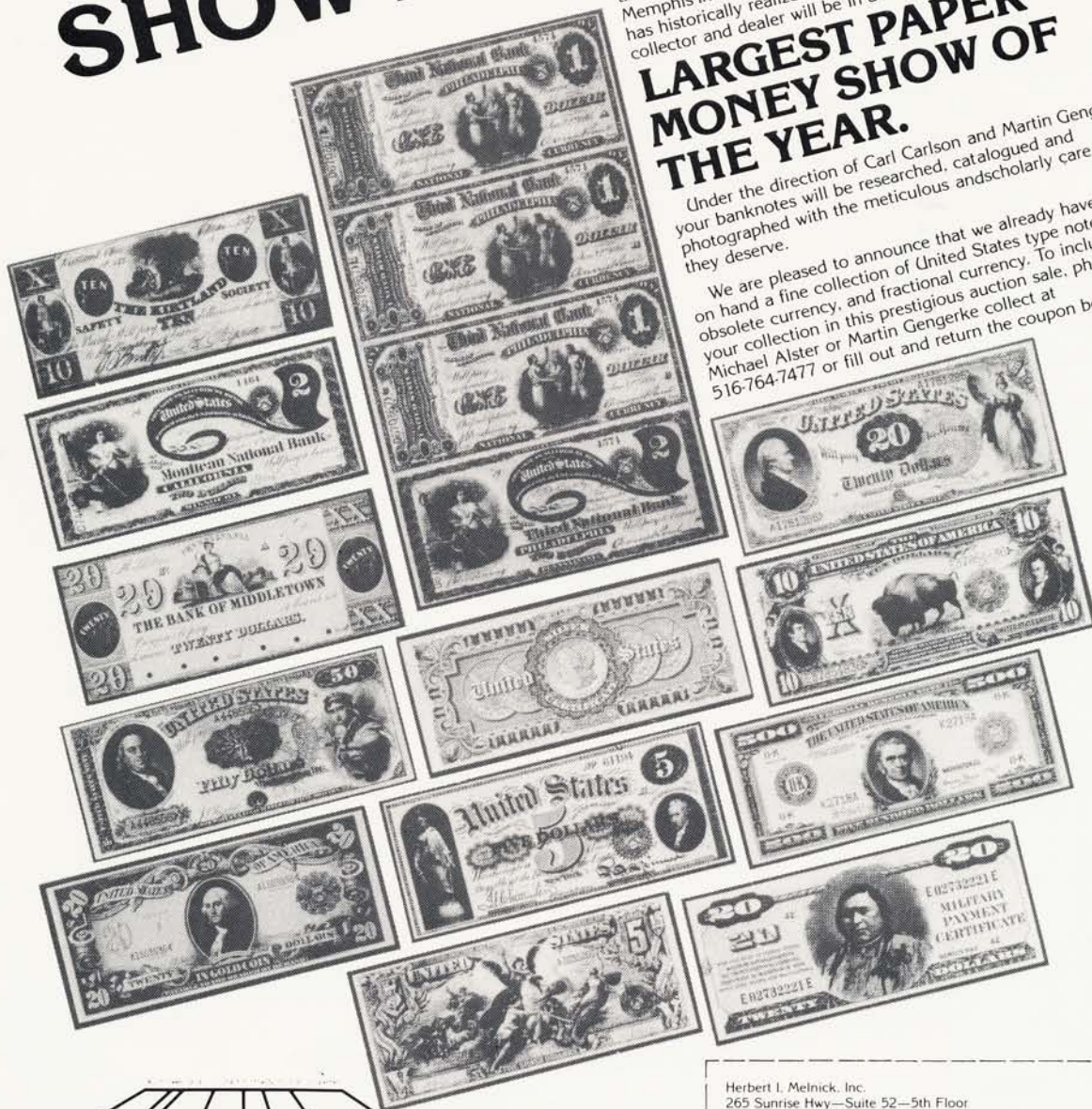
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